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FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

HELD IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, ON THE 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th OCTOBER, 1851.

The *Fourth Annual Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition* of this noble institution, was held on the Association's new grounds, situated a few hundred yards north of the City's northern boundary, about mid-way between the York and Falls' turnpikes, on the days named above. The location is a most eligible one, on high grounds, commanding the most delightful prospective views, in all directions. The grounds contain within the enclosure about 20 acres of land, which are beautifully interspersed with native forest trees of massy growth. It is but some four weeks that the Society came into the possession of the land, which is held under a ten years' gift, from an association of patriotic gentlemen of Baltimore, and who also have incurred the expense of preparing it for the reception of the Society,—and yet, within that brief period, such have been their zeal and enterprise, aided by the skill of the experienced and able mechanics entrusted with the erection of the structures and improvements, that almost every desirable accommodation, both for the Society and visitors, were completed. But this is not to be considered a matter of surprise, as Baltimore enterprise, and Baltimore mechanics, can achieve anything they may undertake. Before the impulsive movements of the one, and the dexterity of the other, time and space are made, but to be overcome, by the well directed energy they always bring to bear, whenever they undertake anything which appeals to their patriotism, and challenges the co-operation of their heads and hearts.

Tuesday, the 21st ult., the first day, was devoted to the preliminary arrangements of the *Exhibition*, when none but *Judges* and *Members of the Association* were admitted. The Judges, generally, dispatched their several duties, in a style of completeness that won universal approbation—the labors of others were not finally completed, until the last day, owing to the vast number of articles and animals to be examined.

On Wednesday morning, the 22d ult., the grounds

were opened for the reception of visitors, when from early morn to "dewy eve," there was a perfect rush for the *Fair*. All sorts of vehicles from the *private carriage* to the *Omnibus*, that great modern invention, created for the accommodation of all, were called into active requisition. Every street and road were filled with visitors. Those that were fortunate enough to obtain seats were to be found in carriages of all denominations, and those who could not wait, in their impatience to get to the grounds, with becoming zeal, wended their way thither as pedestrians, and well were they all required; for the *Exhibition* was such a one as exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its most sanguine friends. All went there with high hopes, and those hopes, high as they were, were more than realized—all came away delighted, and infused their own generous spirit into their friends and acquaintances. So that, on *Thursday*, the 23d, the excitement, great as it had been the day before, was on the increase, and the rush for the grounds correspondingly increased. Throngs of spectators crowded every avenue of approach, during the entire day and until nightfall—and none went who was not more than gratified. On this day, the ploughing match took place, and gave great interest to thousands of both sexes, and all ages, who surrounded the enclosure to witness the exciting scene.

Friday, the 24th ult., the last day of the *Exhibition*, was one full of interest, it being the one on which the *Premiums* were to be awarded and the *Address* delivered. The regular *orator* appointed for the delivery of the *Annual Address*, was the Hon. *Daniel Webster*, but he having failed to comply with his engagement, his place was well filled by the Hon. Mr. *Douglass*, United States Senator from Illinois, who happened to be in Baltimore, and promptly yielded to the request made to him to address the Society and its visitors. Though taken by surprise, and without time for study and preparation, he delivered a most interesting discourse,

and gave general satisfaction. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing it, and know we shall be sustained in our estimate of its excellency, by those who may have the pleasure of reading it. We thank the Honorable Senator for the cordial manner in which he responded to the wishes of our Society, and we are sure that we but speak the sentiments of every member, when we say, they feel deeply indebted to his courtesy and kindness.

The exhibition of stock of all kinds was large. We have never seen so large a display of fine horses upon any former occasion. This noble creature was there in numbers and beauty, adapted to every purpose, from the full-blooded courser, to the sturdy draft horse. The show of Mules and Jacks, was greater than last year, and of superior character. The Hon. *Charles B. Calvert*, of *Riversdale*, *Prince George's Co.* had a large herd of cattle, comprising *Durhams*, males and females, *Devons*, *Ayrshires*, *Holsteins*, and *Alderneys*, which deservedly attracted great attention. The Hon. *Geo. Patterson*, of *Carroll County*, had a full representation of his far-famed *Devons* on the ground, which challenged the warmest praises, and well did they deserve it; for they were all that could be desired in this noble race; nor could they be otherwise, for he spares neither money nor pains, in keeping them up to the standard of excellency: *Wm. B. Dobbin*, Esq., of *Howard County*, was well represented by his beautiful milk-yielding *Holsteins*: *Chauncey P. Holcomb*, Esq. of *Delaware*, had a score or more of *Devons*, which at once proclaimed the public spirit of their owner, and proved that the gallant little *State* from which they came, was not behind her sisters in the most glorious of all enterprises—that of improving the Agriculture of the country. *John Ridgely*, of *Hampton*, Esquire, contributed to give interest to the occasion by being represented by a portion of his stock from his manorial estate: *Col. Charles Carroll*, of *Howard County*, had a fine selection of animals on the ground, which excited much interest: *Johns Hopkins*, Esq. of *Balt.*, had some noble animals from his splendid estate near the city: *Sidney G. Fisher*, Esq. of *Philadelphia*, had several fine animals on the ground, from his estate in *Cecil county* of this state: *Col. Ramsay McHenry*, of *Harford County*, had a choice lot of his *Ayrshires*, as also had *Mr. Frizell*, of the same county. *Lewis Bailey*, Esq. of *Virginia*, and *Hon. A. B. Davis*, of *Montgomery County, Md.*, had a fine display of *Devons*, besides many other gentlemen, whose names will be found in the entries, and reports of committees. The display of fine cattle was never better, if so good, in quality, upon any former occasion, while in number they exceeded all previous exhibitions.

Sheep were present in great numbers. *Col. Ware*, of *Clark County, Va.* had a fine lot of his far-famed *Cotswolds*; so also had *Col. Carroll*, of *Howard Co.*; *Clayton B. Reybold*, Esq. of *Delaware*, *Henry Carroll*, Esquire, and *Wm. Jessop*, Esquire, of *Baltimore County*, also had a noble display of their celebrated *New Oxfordshires*; *Aaron Clement*, Esquire, of *Philadelphia*, was well supplied with choice *South Downs*; *Mr. Bingham*, of *Vermont*, had three noble *French Merinoes* on the ground, while there were numerous other gentlemen who were well represented in other and similar breeds.

The collection of *Swine* was large, and of superior merit. The display of *Poultry*, of all kinds, as well as of *fancy pigeons*, formed a singular point of interest.

The display of Agricultural implements and tools, and labor-saving machinery were large, of superior quality, attracted general notice, and received the well earned praise of every judge on the ground. There was *R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.* with their modest and appropriate cottage, surrounded by every implement needed by the farmer, planter and gardener—and what is better, by those of the best kind. Near by them, in his castle, stood our townsman *Ezra Whitman*, with such a display of implements as told one plainly, that he had come with such numbers, as could not fail to tell. *Mr. Abraham G. Mott* had a goodly number on exhibition, enough to show that there were more where they came from, and that their manufacturer had lost none of his former cunning, in making such implements as would do good service—there was also *Col. Atlee*, with a good supply of his valuable machinery—*Mr. Drury* also made an excellent display, as did *Messrs. Didier*, and *Brother*, and others—There were many manufacturers of implements from abroad, some of whom, it will be seen, bore off the prizes of the Society, most of which were just such things as farmers need, making the assortment complete, whether intended to cultivate the earth, clean the grain, or grind it into flour or chop.

While talking of agricultural implements and machinery, we cannot omit to mention a remark made by a gentleman, recently returned from the *World's Fair*—he said that for utility, the display on the ground, far, very far exceeded the English implements of husbandry, which he had carefully examined in the *Crystal Palace*. In size and ponderosity, the English exceeded ours, but in usefulness, ours were infinitely their superiors.

Mid-way the ground, *Messrs. Page, & Co.*, had one of their *Improved Patent Portable Circular Saw Mills*. It was alternately worked by Steam and Horse Power, the latter being of their own manufacture. The Portable *Steam Engine* used, was the property of, and was manufactured by, *Mr. McKinstry* of *Washington*. The performance of the *Saw Mill*, whether propelled by the Horse Power, or *Steam Engine*, was most perfect, and elicited universal praise. The facility with which it reduced green oak logs into plank, was a caution to all Up and Downers. *Old George Page*, the inventor, operated with the saw a portion of one of the days, and seemed to look and feel, that he was really what the good natured baptising public has called him—the *Napoleon of Inventors*. He appeared in his element, and seemed to know the offspring of his genius as intimately as he does his garter.

McKinstry's Steam Engine, we understand, was an improvement upon the one he exhibited last year; and, as far as we could judge, was greatly its superior in every essential. It was stronger, its motion easier, and every way a better Engine.

Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst had also a *Portable Steam Engine* on the ground, and the hundred dollars premium was awarded to it by the Judges.

We were pleased to find the interest throughout the public days of the Fair unflagging, and to observe among the visitors gentlemen from *Virginia*, *North and South Carolina*, *Delaware*, *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio* and *Kentucky*, as well as from our own and other States; thus evincing that the feeling is abroad, which will place the cause of agriculture where it ought to be—in the front rank of all the pursuits of man. To farmers and planters, gardeners and horticulturists, we say, *cherish this feeling in your*

"heart of hearts," and carry your occupations to that height to which it is entitled.

But while we are speaking of those who were at the *Great Harvest Home of Farmers*, we must not omit to state, that *Woman* was there in her loveliness and purity, to grace, adorn, and sweeten the labors of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, and to impart a charm to all; for, without them, this world of ours, beauteous as it is, would be a chaotic wilderness. The *Ladies*, who are ever prominent where good is to be done, were in attendance each day in thousands. To us it was highly gratifying to find this sure index of success forming so strong a feature of the exhibition; for that cause which is sustained by their smiles, cannot fail of being crowned with triumph.

The display of Vegetables was excellent, both in quantity and kinds—that of fruits, though superior in quality, was not large—the Ladies' department, though not filled to a jam, was distinguished for good things, and we trust, that the well deserved compliments paid to the superior style in which their productions were finished, will ensure a fuller supply next year.

The *floral* department, for the season, made a commendable show.

It was a source of regret to many, that on each day of trial, the chain of *Stewart's Stump Puller* broke, and disappointed the sanguine hopes entertained of its performance. It must have been evident, however, to every one present, notwithstanding the accidental failure, that it is a machine of great power.

We missed, among others, *Obed Hussey*, the inventor of the Reaping Machine, who is now absent in Europe at the *World's Fair*, where, though his machine failed in its first trial, which was had before he arrived out, has signalized triumph since his arrival in England, in a subsequent test.—His improved Reaper, however was on the ground, and again had the palm of superiority awarded it.

There are many other objects of interest which it would gratify us to notice, but the late period of the month at which the Show was held, precludes our detaining our press too long to accomplish our wishes. The entries made on the books of the Society, will be published in full in our next No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Maryland State Agricultural Society.

Monday, October 20th, 1851.

This being the day appointed for the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the appointed hour in the evening, the chair was taken by the President, CHAS. B. CALVERT, Esq. who congratulated the Society on the very favorable auspices under which it met. He stated to the meeting that the citizens of Baltimore had raised a fund for the purchase of a lot adjacent to the city, and having placed the same in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. Chauncy Brooks, Ch'm., Johns Hopkins, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdoch and Wm. Devries, these gentlemen had promptly entered on the duty assigned them, and after having carefully examined various sites offered to their consideration, had finally concluded the purchase of a most eligibly situated lot, at the extremity of north Charles street, for which the sum of \$15,000 had been paid. The next step necessary, and for which but a short time was given, was to fit it up in a manner suitable for the

purposes of the Society, for which the further sum of \$5,000 had been appropriated by the share-holders—the whole premises and improvements to be placed at the disposal of the Society, for the term of ten years, after which time it was to revert to the Trustees for the benefit of the purchasers, if they shall so require at that time. The President then adverted to the indefatigable efforts of Chauncy Brooks, Esq., who was assisted by the counsels of Geo. W. Dobbin, Esq., our Corresponding Sec'y, who at a former meeting of this Society, had been delegated to represent its interests and views with the share-holders and Trustees of the lot. Mr. Brooks, with a liberality and devotion which has laid us under a very heavy debt of gratitude, undertook the task of expending the funds devoted to that purpose, in the erection of the necessary buildings, fixtures and enclosures, for the use of the Society, which, when the members shall have visited the grounds on the morrow, will be found to have been accomplished in a most substantial and convenient manner, and on a scale of magnitude which has never been surpassed in this country. The President stated to the Society, that through the labors of Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dobbin, an almost herculean task had been performed—that through the daily superintendance of Mr. Brooks, who had devoted a large portion of his valuable time to the fitting up of the premises for our use, the money appropriated for the purpose by the liberality of our citizens, had been most judiciously and economically expended, and that he had been ably assisted by Mr. Dobbin, whose personal attention had also for weeks past been devoted to the same important object.

After welcoming the members to the city, the President then announced, that the business first in order, was the filling up of the Committees of Inspection—whereupon the list was called over, and the places of those who failed to answer to their names, were filled by substitutes, which occupied the time of the Society until adjournment.

On Tuesday Evening, the Society again met in their Hall, when Mr. Dobbin proposed, that in accordance with the plan of operations heretofore announced, the Executive Committee, comprising the officers of the Society, would assemble in another room, whilst the members would proceed to the discussion of the subject proposed for their consideration.

The topic assigned for the evening's discussion, was "Sheep Husbandry, and the policy of further Legislation to protect Sheep from Dogs."

Gen. Jno. G. Chapman, V. P. for Charles Co., was called to the chair.

Dr. Wharton said, the subject was one of paramount importance. Wool was one of the great staples of our country, and in connection with the value with us, of sheep for the shambles, thus having a market for both the fleece and the carcass, its more general introduction would add to our agricultural wealth and resources; but we must have further protection from dogs. There is at present an insecurity and risk from this cause. Politicians and Legislators, he suggested, were timid; the people should give a strong expression for their desire for further legislation, and he thought it might be had.

Mr. Carey doubted the necessity for further legislation—the laws at present giving a remedy against the trespassers by dogs, when ascertained, and to make the County liable for the destruction of

sheep by dogs would be to make a large class who owned no sheep, protect a few who did own them.

Dr. Wharton rejoined, that the laws of a community should certainly be such as to protect every citizen in the pursuit of a lawful, legitimate occupation and interest. If dogs are a nuisance tax them; if they cannot be guarded against destroying the flock of the Sheep master while he sleeps, the laws should indemnify, as they do in the case of property destroyed by a mob.

The former speaker thought the case of a mob was not analogous.

Mr. Horsey stated what he understood to be the present state of Legislation on the subject. Other gentlemen participated, and a contrariety of opinion seemed to exist as to the present acts of legislation on this subject—and finally it was moved, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Cary was appointed chairman, to report to the next quarterly meeting of the Society, the laws at present existing.

Mr. Holcomb, of Delaware, suggested, whether instead of discussion it would not be better to conduct the proceedings in the shape of questions and answers—we wanted facts—we wanted the practical experience of gentlemen on a variety of interesting subjects. We were assembled from different and remote points, and had but two or three short evenings to spend together; let us examine one another. Practical men would consent to answer questions, giving in a few minutes their large experience, who will not participate in a discussion.—This course will be in analogy to English Parliamentary Committees on Agriculture, where so much thorough valuable practical information is obtained.

Gen. Tilghman concurred—he thought, however, the position of the Society's Rooms were unfavorable from the great noise on the street, that prevented much that was said from being heard, and at his suggestion a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Executive Committee to the subject.

Dr. Wharton agreed that the more practical the better—the larger the number that would participate, the greater no doubt the value and interest of these evening meetings.

Mr. J. C. Clark of Delaware, was then called up.

By the Chair.—Please state your experience in feeding Sheep.

Mr. Clark.—I usually feed from 500 to 2000 a year. I lay them in at different times, those turned into pasture in April, are ready to go off about August; I then lay in again, and these go off late in autumn.

By the Chair.—What kind do you give preference to?

Answer.—I usually buy Western Sheep, these are more plenty, they are often a cross on the Merino. I like a cross of the Leicester or Oxfordshire.

By the Chair.—How many do you feed to the acre?

Answer.—On a good grass sod eight may be fed. Eight Sheep and one Bullock is about the same—an acre of good sod will fatten either in ordinary seasons.

By Mr. Hall, of Montgomery Co.—How old is the sod—how long laid down?

Answer.—I have some pastures that have not been broke for 20 or 25 years; but they will feed 8 sheep, well set with green grass, or green grass and the vernal grass, when 4 or 5 years laid down.

By Gen. Tilghman.—How much corn and wheat will land that will feed 8 sheep produce?

Answer.—Fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and 20 to 40 of wheat.

By the Chair.—How do you like clover pastures? Answer.—They will do, and I use them, turning my sheep on when about coming into blossom, but they are not as good as a sod.

By the Chair.—Do you sow the green grass, and what other of the cultivated grasses do you prefer?

Answer.—We don't sow the green grass; it will come in after three or four years. The English Rye Grass, (generally called the Italian) is a favorite of mine, making a good early and late pasture—next to this Timothy—don't like the Orchard grass, it is dry and tough; half bushel of Rye grass should be sown to the acre; it is not as good for hay, being too succulent.

By the Chair.—Do you fat sheep in winter, and how do you keep them and what do you feed them on?

Answer.—I usually feed several hundred; keeping them all the time shut up and under cover; feed on corn and hay; have troughs for water; never let them out; feed shelled corn, never meal.

By Mr. Earle, of Q. A. Co.—When do you have your lambs dropped, and what proportion can you raise?

Answer.—Early in April; I count on raising a lamb for each ewe.

By Mr. C. Wright, of Sussex Co.—What diseases trouble your flock worse?

Answer.—The scab; next to this the foot ail.

By the Chair.—What is the first symptom of the scab and what your remedy?

Answer.—You will see the sheep rubbing itself and turning to bite the sore spot, and will soon get the wool off. The first thing I do is to remove the sheep from the flock, then physic with a preparation containing Mercury.

By the Chair.—Do you find sheep husbandry profitable, and what protection do you have from dogs?

Answer.—It is the most profitable, sure and safe part of my farming operations. I keep a dairy of 50 cows, from which I make butter for the Baltimore market. I grow some fruit and raise grain, but think much of my sheep husbandry. The laws not sufficiently protecting us—(the farmers never make laws for themselves I believe, but always for other interests,) we protect ourselves as well as we can; when we feel there is danger, we saturate meat with stricknene, and throwing it in the way of the dogs, in the route they would be most likely to take to our sheep folds. This is all we can do in the absence of further legislation.

Mr. Clark having resumed his seat,

Dr. Wharton said he would now call up the subject of the proper time of cutting wheat, which had been named as one of some interest, and in reference to which there seemed to be a contrariety of opinion.

Mr. Holcomb said his experience was opposed to cutting very early. The agricultural papers before harvest had used persuasive arguments in its favor; he could not be convinced. Several years back, on the authority of a gentleman in New York, who had wrote so much about it, and the experiments of an English gentleman, as reported by Mr. Coleman, he cut early, when the wheat had just past the dough state; it was shrunken and light. The millers may gain, but we lose a pound or more in the bushel. The English example is no authority—their climate is cool, and wheat remains two weeks in a dough state, with us often scarce two days. Mr. H. said he knew of no case in the physiology of any of the grains or grasses, where the object is the seed,

where it is advisable to gather the seed, while the plant is yet furnishing sap—he preferred the old mode in this respect—the changing of the straw to a light colour below the head, before cutting.

Question.—Suppose you have a large harvest, is it not better to sacrifice first than last, if it is a sacrifice?

Answer.—It is a matter of calculation, which every one must decide for himself, depending upon his force and other circumstances—he may be justified in cutting green wheat, but I think he should not do so from choice—it will be found to shrink light, and tough to thrash.

Dr. Wharton called upon Mr. Wm. Dodge, of Washington Co., a neighbour of his, who had been in the habit of cutting early, to state his experience, but not being present, the Dr. proceeded to state, that this gentleman had cut a week or two earlier than his neighbours; that all had predicted the most disastrous consequences, but his neighbour thought he had been every way the gainer, except that possibly it was a little shrunk.

Question.—In what state was the wheat when cut?

Answer.—I cannot say how long out of the milky state, or how long in a dough state—I only know he cut at least a week or ten days before his neighbours, and what was considered by them unripe wheat.

Mr. —— stated that his experience was against this modern early cutting. He had tried it—tried it in the same field, though different years—in the one case the berry was shrunk and light—in the other plump, and a pound or two heavier to the bushel,—true, this was no conclusion, as the seasons might have had their influence, but it had satisfied him, though it might not others.

Other gentlemen of the Society asked questions, and made remarks in the course of the above animated colloquy, but no formal report was then proposed, and even the names of gentlemen who participated were not noted down, and we fear we have omitted several. Hereafter we shall endeavor to have these interesting conversations carefully reported at length.

Wednesday Evening.—Col. Geo. W. Hughes of A. A. County was called to the Chair. The topic for discussion was—Concentrated manures—their value, and necessity for an inspection.

Mr. Dobbin, in announcing the subject, alluded to the success of the experiment of last evening, in conducting the conversation in the shape of questions and answers.

The chairman (Col. Hughes,) said he would propose to Mr. D. the question as to his experience in the use of concentrated measures.

Mr. Dobbin said he had a high opinion of guano; it was doing wonders on our old fields; he had tried it among other things on potatoes. A heavy application made too luxuriant vines; but a dressing of 300 lbs. was equal to dressing of good stable manure. He had used it on oats, but doubts if it would pay; it clearly would on wheat and clover. The manufactured manures he had no faith in—no faith in mysterious nostrums of any kind, and would caution his brother agriculturists against paying their money for these compounds.

Mr. McHenry, of Harford, had used Peruvian guano on a worn out farm of 400 acres. He was induced to do it by Mr. George, who had proved himself a benefactor, and had blessed the husbandmen of Maryland in this respect. He ploughed it

down for corn, and also for oats—had made surface applications for wheat—harrowing in; had applied as high as 700 lbs. but preferred 300, and this was as good as 20 bushels bones, and cost much less.

Mr. Jones of North Carolina, inquired of Mr. McHenry, if he had used guano on land recently limed?

Mr. McHenry answered in the affirmative—there was no danger in such application. Mr. McHenry thought lime should always follow guano—it had the effect to destroy acids—it made the improvement a permanent one. He sowed it broadcast by hand, without mixture; it might be better done by a machine.

Mr. King, said a neighbor of his had raised three crops of wheat three successive seasons, applying each seeding time 300 lbs. Peruvian guano, and the last crop was the best. With a light soil he preferred guano as a manure for potatoes; thought the Peruvian worth twice as much as Patagonian, at least.

Dr. Higgins, on being questioned by the President as to the best mode of applying poudrette, suggested adding one-third gypsum, and letting it remain a short time before application.

The Chairman inquired as to the mode of manufacturing poudrette in France, which Dr. H. explained in detail, but added he preferred our own. Dr. H. thought the value of poudrette was not sufficiently estimated; there were sources in the city, in its sewerage, and in certain manufactories, sufficient for the manufacture of immense quantities of this article, to an amount, in his opinion, if judiciously applied, to pay in time the State debt. Dr. H. stated the result of several experiments, showing its value. Dr. Higgins stated the result of the analysis of several cargoes of guano, both Peruvian and Patagonian. The ammonia in the former varied from about 13 to 16 per cent.; in the latter it was about 3 per cent., which, having reference also to the phosphate contained in each, their relative value would be as \$46 to \$49.

In England, Dr. H. said, it was often sold (Peruvian) warranted to contain 16 per cent. ammonia. It was the quantity of ammonia that constituted mainly its value. The phosphate of lime, which varied from 23 to 28 per cent., was worth but 1½ cents a pound, the ammonia 12 cents. Such an inspection should be had as would ascertain the quantity of those principal constituents. The present laws, he thought, failed to do it, and mentioned the result of the inspection of several cargoes furnished him by the city inspector, when the ammonia varied from 11 to 16½ per cent. Yet all were passed as No. 1.

Mr. Reynolds said he had used 400 barrels of poudrette; it had done him little comparative good. He had used 300 bushels of Mr. Horner's prepared bones, from which he had derived great advantage, and inquired of Dr. Higgins, if he was acquainted with the mode of manufacturing poudrette in this city, which was answered in the negative, but its intrinsic value re-affirmed.

Mr. Turner thought the inspectors should be able to arrive at the truth; he would make the office of inspector a salaried office.

Mr. Atlee, of Carroll county, took part in the discussion.

Dr. Higgins moved that the Legislature be petitioned by the Society to pass a law creating an inspection that should ascertain the quantity of am-

monia and the phosphate of lime—the principal constituents contained in each cargo of guano.

Mr. McHenry thought no inspection could be made, from the character of the article and its mode of importation and sale, that would average the ammonia contained in a cargo, and thus let the farmer know the value of what he was purchasing. It was better and cheaper to let him protect himself.

Mr. W. M. Cary was in favor of the appointment of a committee to whom the whole subject should be referred, including the policy of repealing the present inspection laws.

Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery county, said he had distributed a great deal of guano among his neighbors—was familiar therefore with the way the business was done. He attached little importance to the present mode of inspection. The inspector takes a small sample from each cargo, and from an analysis of this passes the whole. It is passed as No. I, unless wet, though varying greatly in ammonia and the phosphates. He stated, however, that a preference was given to Baltimore inspected guano, over New York.

Dr. Higgins' proposition was amended by the appointment of a committee to take the whole subject into consideration, and report to the next quarterly meeting.

W. M. Cary, Esq., of Baltimore county, R. McHenry, Esq., of Harford county, and Dr. Stewart, of Baltimore, were appointed that committee.

On Thursday, the 23d, the President resumed the chair, and announced that the first business of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Calvert expressed his desire to be released from further duty, as President of the Society, but amid many cordial demonstrations of the appreciation in which his valuable and important services were entertained, Dr. Wharton moved his unanimous re-election, which was carried amid loud and reiterated acclamations.

A Committee was then appointed to nominate officers to serve for the ensuing year—who, after retiring for consultation, presented the names of the following gentlemen for election:

CHARLES B. CALVERT, of Prince George's County, President.

Vice Presidents.—Baltimore City, John Glenn; St. Mary's County, H. G. S. Key; Charles County, J. G. Chapman; Prince George's, Horace Capron; Calvert County, Danl. Kent; Anne Arundel, Thos. S. Igleshart; Howard, Chas. Carroll; Montgomery, A. Bowie Davis; Frederick, John McPherson; Washington, Wm. Dodge; Alleghany, Dr. Saml. P. Smith; Carroll, George Patterson; Baltimore, Wilson M. Carey; Harford, Alex. Norris; Cecil, Rev. Jas. McIntyre; Kent, G. S. Holliday; Queen Anne's, Jas. T. Earle; Talbot, Col. N. Goldsborough; Caroline, T. R. Stewart; Dorchester, Dr. Jos. E. Muse; Somerset, W. H. Jones; Worcester, J. S. Stephenson; District Columbia, J. H. Bradley; Delaware, P. C. Holcomb; Virginia, J. W. Ware; Pennsylvania, Aaron Clement.

Cor. Secretary., Geo. W. Dobbins; *Rec. Secretary*, Samuel Sands; *Treasurer*, Wm. P. Lightner—Baltimore.

Curators.—W. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's; N. B. Worthington, of Anne Arundel; J. Carroll Walsh, of Harford; Jas. Carroll, Jr., of Baltimore County; Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore County; Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot.

[Mr. Jas. McNeal, Jr. informed the Society by letter, that having accepted the appointment of Cashier of the "Howard Street Savings Bank," it was inconsistent with his duty in that station, to continue the Treasurership of the Society—Mr. Lightner, who had been acting as assistant to Mr. McNeal was thereupon elected in his place.]

The Treasurer stated that the gross receipts of the Society for 1849, were \$3,516.45—for 1850, \$4,607.79—and for 1851, estimated at upwards of \$7000.

During the evening, Maj. Gen. Scott, U. S. A., was introduced to the Society. He arrived in the city during the day, and had visited the Show Grounds, in company with Thomas Swann, Esq., President of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Co., whose guest he was during his sojourn here. He was there received by Mr. Calvert, President, and in company with a committee, made a tour of the grounds, and was every where received with those evidences of respect which are due to his distinguished character.

He was introduced to the Society in the evening, by Genl. T. Tilghman, chairman of the committee, who had proceeded to the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where the General was spending the evening, in examining the beautiful fabrics of the mechanical genius of our city. He was accompanied to our Society's Hall, by a committee of the Board of Managers of the Institute, and on his arrival, the business of the meeting was suspended for his reception. On entering the room, he was welcomed by the President in an appropriate manner, to which he responded at some length, in a manner which showed that the General was not only at home in the field of Mars, but equally so in the school of Apollo. He was then introduced to a large number of the members present, and afterwards to the members of the Executive Committee, and after spending some time in converse with them, he retired to his quarters, under the escort of his host and friends, and the committee of the Agricultural Society and the Mechanics' Institute. The reception with which the old Hero was greeted, must have been highly gratifying to him.

After the General had retired, the Society resumed the consideration of the business before them.

Dr. Wharton offered a resolution that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Chauncy Brooks, and Geo. W. Dobbins, Esqs., for their invaluable services in the purchase and fitting up of the Show Grounds, and to Martin Goldsborough, Esq. Chief Marshal, for the satisfactory manner in which he performed the duties of his station, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cary moved that Martin Goldsborough, Esq. be appointed Chief Marshal for the ensuing year, which was concurred in.

On motion of Col. Ware, the Chief Marshalship was made a salaried office, and the Executive Committee was authorized to determine the amount of compensation to be attached to the same.

On motion of Dr. Wharton, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered to Jno. Q. Hewlett, Esq., for the liberality displayed by him in presenting to the Society a load of hay and another of straw—an example worthy of the imitation of the farmers of Baltimore county.

A number of letters were received from distinguished gentlemen, in reply to invitations to visit the Show Grounds.

On the last evening of the session, Mr. Calvert presented to the Society, a plan for the establishment of an Agricultural College—the particulars of which, together with other proceedings which took place during our necessary absence upon other business of the Society, will be noticed hereafter.

*MEETING of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE*

Maryland State Agricultural Society.

The President took the Chair on the evening of the 21st, and each subsequent evening during the Show, and presented the report of James M'Neal, Esq. Treasurer, of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending this date—which was read and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dobbin and Earle, for examination: who reported that the same was correct, and sustained by the proper vouchers.

On motion of A. B. Davis, a committee of five was appointed to proceed to Washington, to invite the President of the U. S. to visit the Exhibition. Messrs. Davis, of Md., Clark, of Delaware, W. W. W. Bowie, of Md. Ware, of Va. and Wilkinson of Pa. were appointed—who on the following evening, reported through the chairman, that they had waited on the President, but that he was obliged, from the pressing engagements on his time at the present moment, reluctantly to decline the invitation.

On motion, the Judges on Horses and Cattle were authorized to increase the number of members in each department, and to divide the duties thereof, in order that they might be enabled to get through with the examination in time. [This was found necessary, in consequence of the great increase in the number of animals in both of these departments.]

On motion of Mr. Hollyday, an additional premium of \$5 was added to the list, for the best pair of yearling Mule Colts.

Additional premiums were also ordered, on motion of Mr. Calvert, for the several grades of Colts under 3 years.

On motion of Mr. Sands, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to test the power and efficiency of the Stump Machine, and a Grubbing Machine, now on the ground—Committee, Messrs. Chancey Brooks, Johns Hopkins and Hy. Shirke.

The following reports were presented to the committee, from time to time, read and approved—in some cases they were referred back to the committee who reported them, for amendment, and are published as finally adopted.

A communication was received from Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., suggesting to the Executive Committee a change in the rules of the Society, so that the best implement of whatsoever class exhibited, shall receive the award of superiority, and the same to be continued annually, if its superiority is retained.

The committee on Agricultural Implements, class No. 3, having also brought the subject to the consideration of the Executive Committee, Mr. Dobbin offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Report now made by the committee on Implements, class No. 3, in relation to implements which have already taken the Society's first premium, and also the memorial of Messrs. Sinclair & Co., be referred to the next quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee, with the further recommendation, that the committee take into consideration the propriety of modifying the same

with reference to other subjects of competition for the Society's premiums.

[Among the reports of the Judges, was one on Steam Engines, made to the Executive Committee, through their Chairman, Jno. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., in which the award is made to Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, of this city—Being rather voluminous, we are compelled to omit its publication until our next, when it will certainly appear.]

REPORT ON PREMIUM CATTLE.

The Committee on Premium Cattle, report: That tho' few, it was no easy matter for a Committee however judicious, to decide which animal would be entitled to the palm of superiority, among the various breeds that have heretofore won the approbation and admiration of all Committees. The Committee with apprehension, entered on their duties, and awarded to C. B. Calvert, of Prince George's, for his Bull Gilderoy, the prize of \$20.

To Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery County, for his Devon Cow Effie, the prize of \$20.

After the Committee decided this matter, it was stated to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, that other animals had been left, by inadvertence or mistake, out of the contest; the winners at once, with great and commendable generosity, waved their claim to the prizes, and moved the re-examination of the animals, and to bring them again into competition with excluded animals, with directions to award such prizes to the most meritorious, without regard to their former decision—consequently the Committee again entered on the discharge of such duty. Upon re-examination, the Committee cannot decide between Mr. Calvert's Bull Gilderoy, and Mr. Wm. B. Dobbin's Holstein Bull Prince Puckler Muscaw, and recommend the Executive Committee, either to award a premium to each or to divide it between them—the Committee had great doubts between Mr. Davis' Effie, and Mr. Merryman's grade Nannie; they do not know the milking properties of the two, but think Nannie makes the strongest milking developments, and consider that Effie has more finish, style, and better appearance and better form—and award, after great difficulty and doubt, in favor of Effie.

J. W. WARE, Ch'n.
G. W. HUGHES,
J. C. CLARK.

REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Neat Cattle over three years old, award the following premiums:

Holsteins.

To Mr. Z. Barnum, of Baltimore, for his cow Dutchess, the 1st premium of \$20.

To Mr. W. B. Dobbin, of Howard Co., for his cow Hildegarde, the 2d premium of 10.

To Mr. G. V. Lurman, of Baltimore, for his cow Lizzie, the third premium of 5.

To Mr. G. Y. Worthington, of Howard Co. for his bull Kossuth, the second premium of 10.

Durhams.

To Mr. C. Hill, of P. George's, for his cow Kate, the first premium of \$20.

To Mr. C. B. Calvert, of Prince George's, for his cow Jessie, the second premium of 10.

To Mr. J. Glenn, of Baltimore, for his cow Silky, the third premium of 5.

To Mr. C. Hill, for his bull Riversdale, the first premium of 20.

To Mr. C. B. Calvert, for his bull Montrose, the second premium of 10.

To Col. Carroll, of Howard Co. for his bull Jupiter, the third premium of 5.

Devons.

To Mr. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's, for his cow Lavender Girl, the first premium of \$20.

To Mr. O. Bowie, for his cow Maid of Lodi, the second premium of 10.

To Mr. Holcomb, of New Castle, Del. for his cow Nelly, the third premium of 5.

To Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery Co. for his bull Springfield, the first premium of 20.

To Mr. S. T. C. Brown, of Carroll Co. for his bull Roderick, the second premium of 10.

To Mr. Lewis, of Harford county, for Walter Raleigh, the 3d premium of 5.

Aldermen.

To Mr. A. Clement, of Phila. for his cow Butter Cup, the first premium of \$20.

To Mr. Wm. C. Wilson, of Balt. Co. for his cow Lady, the second premium of 10.

To Mr. C. R. Howard, of Balt. Co. for his Bull, the first premium of 20.

Ayrshires.

To Mr. R. McHenry, of Harford, for his cow Nannie, the first premium of \$20.

To Mr. J. Ridgely, of Hampton, for his cow Till, the second premium of 10.

To Mr. J. Ridgely, of Hampton, for his cow Anna, the third premium of 5.

To Mr. R. McHenry, for his bull Robert Burns, the first premium of 20.

Grades.

To Mr. A. Clement, for his cow Ruby, the first premium of \$20.

To Mr. J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co. for his cow Verbena, the second premium of 10.

To Mr. Z. Barnum, for his cow Peggy, the third premium of 5.

HORACE CAPRON, JAS. T. EARLE,
COL. GEORGE HUGHES, COL. RANSOM,
WM. DODGE, H. G. S. KEY.

REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE BETWEEN 2 AND 3 YEARS.

Ayrshires

We, the judges, who have been appointed to inspect the Ayrshire stock between 2 and 3 years old, award

To John Ridgely, of Hampton, for his Bull Calf Forest, the first premium, \$10.

To Lewis Bailey, of Fairfax Co., Va., for his Bull Calf Henry, the second premium, \$6.

To John Ridgely, for his Bull Calf McCready, the third premium, \$4.

Also to Aaron Clement, for his Heifer Maggy, the first premium, \$10.

To John Ridgely, for his Heifer Sally, the second premium, \$6.

To Lewis Bailey, for his Heifer Cora, the third premium, \$4.

ALLEN B. DAVIS,
CARROLL SPENCE,
DR. ARTHUR PUE.

REPORT ON SHORT HORNS, BETWEEN 2 & 3 YEARS.

The committee on Improved Durham Short Horns, between 2 and 3 years old, report:

We award the 1st prize to J. Q. Hewlett, of Baltimore, for his bull *Magnum Bonum*.

The 2d prize to John Glenn, of Baltimore, for his bull, not named.

The 3d prize to Rev. Jas. M'Intyre, of Cecil, for his bull *Sir Charles*.

The 1st prize to Aaron Clement, of Philadelphia, for his heifer *Woodbine*.

The 2d prize to Clement Hill, of P. George's, for his heifer *Rosette*.

The 3d prize to C. B. Calvert, of P. George's, for his heifer *Roberta*.

To decide among these fine animals was no easy task; they are all very fine, and the contest caused much reflection, and the committee would with much more pleasure, (could they have done so) have awarded *each* of them the high prize, than to have decided between them, but as that could not be done, they have discharged their duty, admitting that better Judges might have decided differently.

J. W. WARE, Ch'm.

THOS. G. BAYLOR,

HENRY FITZHUGH.

REPORT ON DEVON CATTLE, BETWEEN 2 & 3 YEARS.

The committee on Devons between 2 and 3 years, respectfully report:

That they have awarded to C. P. Holcomb, Esq. of Delaware, the 1st premium of \$10 for his bull *Farington*.

To Professor Baer, of Carroll, the 2d premium of \$6 for his bull *Bill*.

They have awarded to Col. Oden Bowie, the 1st premium of \$10 for his heifer *Sweetheart*.

To Mr. S. T. C. Brown, the 2d premium of \$6 for his heifer *Ellen*.

To Mr. Lewis Bailey, the 3d premium for his heifer *Beauty*.

AARON CLEMENT,

D. S. GREEN,

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

NATIVE AND GRADE CATTLE BETWEEN 2 & 3 YEARS.

The committee appointed to view and report upon Native Grade Cattle, between 2 and 3 years old, report:

That all the animals exhibited of that class, were such as to command our admiration.

We award to Samuel B. D. Jones, of Somerset Co. Md., the 1st premium of \$10, for his Durham and Devon bull, 2 years old.

To Wm. B. Dobbin, of Howard Co. for his Holstein and Durham heifer, 2 years old, the 1st premium of \$10.

And to Robert Sinclair of Balto. Co. for his half bred Devon heifer, 2 years old, the 2d premium of \$6.

Others that were exhibited might well compete for prizes, but those to which we have awarded the premiums seem to have more early and fully attained to the pre-eminent traits of their respective grades.

J. G. CHAPMAN,
GEORGE S. HOLLYDAY,
WM. M. STEWART.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEAT CATTLE UNDER 2 YEARS.

The Committee on Cattle under 2 years, beg leave to make the following awards:

Short Horns.

For the best Bull, Samuel T. Earle's Riversdale, a premium of \$10.

For the 2d best Bull, Clement Hill's Rover, \$5.

For the best Heifer, Clement Hill's Ellen, \$10.

For the 2d best do. Jas. N. Goldsborough's *Magdolia*, \$5.

For the best Bull Calf, Jas. N. Goldsborough's, \$5.

For the 2d best do A. Clement, \$4.

For the best Heifer Calf, Geo. Brown's, \$5.

2d best do C. B. Calvert's, 4.

Devens.

For the best Bull, Oden Bowie's Prince George, \$10.

For the 2d best, W. R. & T. Hughlett's Bull Bolingbroke, \$5.

For the best Heifer, E. Lewis', (no name) \$10.

2d best do Henry Crowl, of Balt. Co. 5.

For the best Bull Calf, H. G. S. Key's Tudor, 5.

2d best do Lewis Bailey's Fairfax, 4.

For the best Heifer Calf, Henry Crowl's, \$5.

For the 2d best, C. P. Holcomb's, \$4.

Holstein.

For the best Bull, W. B. Dobbin's Othello, \$10.

For the 2d best do. C. C. Brown's Bold and True, 5.

For the best Heifer, C. J. B. Mitchell, 10.

For the 2d best do. C. B. Calvert's Lucy, 5.

For the best Bull Calf, W. B. Dobbin's Rupert, \$5.

For the 2d best do. G. V. Lurman's, 4.

For the best Heifer Calf, W. B. Dobbin's, \$5, which was the only one the committee found upon the ground.

Ayrshires.

For the best Bull, Henry Frizell's Sir Walter Scott, \$10.

For the 2d best do. Jno. Merryman's Highlander, \$5.

For the best Heifer, Henry Frizell's Duchess, 10.

For the 2d best do. C. B. Calvert's Clorinda, 5.

For the best Bull Calf, H. Frizell's Buccleugh, \$5.

For the 2d best do. G. V. Lurman's, \$4.

For the best Heifer Calf, S. T. C. Brown's Fanny, \$5.

For the 2d best do. Henry Frizell's, \$4.

Aldernays.

For the best Heifer, C. B. Calvert's Constance, \$10.

For the 2d best do. A. B. Clement, 5.

For the best Bull Calf, A. B. Clement, 5.

For the 2d best do. A. B. Clement, 4.

The Committee found no Bull or Heifer Calves worthy of a premium.

Grades or Natives.

For the best Bull, Luke T. Brien's Ben Bolt, \$10.

For the 2d best do. Arthur Pue's Dan Webster, 5.

For the 3d best do. J. B. Fulton's Star, 4.

For the best Heifer, Peter Zell's, 10.

For the 2d best do. Oden Bowie's, 5.

For the best Bull Calf, Samuel Sutton's, 5.

For the 2d best do. Jno. Merryman's, 4.

For the best Heifer Calf, G. V. Lurman's, 5.

For the 2d best do. Samuel Sutton's, 4.

Your committee found no Herefords upon the ground.

J. R. EMORY, Ch'n. JAMES MULLIKIN,
CHAS. E. KIMBALL, THOMAS HUGHLETT,
WILLIAM A. GUNTON.

REPORT ON BLOODED HORSES.

The Committee on Blooded Horses beg leave to submit the following report:

To Mr. Dodge, for his imported horse Imaum, the first premium of \$20.

To Mr. Boulware, of Va. for his full blood horse Shahan, the 2d premium of \$10.

To Mr. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's Co. for the best Brood Mare, Princess, 1st prem. \$20.

To Dr. Dimmitt, 2d premium for Varena, \$10.

To Mr. J. Ridgely, of Hampton, for best 2 year old Filly, 1st premium of \$6.

To Mr. Geo. Brown, of Balt. second do. for his Filly Victoria, \$3.

To Col. Ware, of Va. for best 2 yr. old Colt, \$6.

GEO. W. DUVALL,
GEO. FORBES,
WM. B. PACA.

REPORT ON MULES AND JACKS.

The Committee on Mules award the premiums offered by the Society, as follows, viz:

For the best Jack, \$10, to Thomas H. Willis, of Va.

For the 2d best Jack, \$5, to A. Bond.

For the best Jennet, \$10, to Thomas H. Willis. For the best pair of Mules, \$10, to William Dorchaker.

For the best team of Mules, not less than six, to Harry Carroll, of Baltimore, \$20.

For the best pair Mule Colts, one year old, to Jas. T. Earle, \$5.

RICHARD S. HILL,
G. S. HOLLIDAY,
WM. MATHEWS.

REPORT ON SHEEP.

The Committee on Sheep beg leave to report: That they congratulate the Society on the continued improvement in the specimens of Sheep brought to their grounds, as it manifests the growing interest felt by our farmers in their rearing and improvement. They were particularly gratified to find, that they can no longer deplore the absence of the "Fine Wool," so great a desideratum with many of our sheep growers.

Mr. A. L. Bingham, of West Cornwall, Vermont, by his agent, Jno. Johnson, has exhibited three specimens of the French Merino, most curious and wonderful; and though the committee have not the same familiarity with this species of sheep, to speak with absolute certainty of their aptness to our soil and climate, they, as all others, could not fail to admire the size and form of their bodies, and the exquisite texture of their luxuriant fleeces. There are 3 Bucks of these Sheep, two imported and one Lamb of 7 months, reared by the exhibitor. They are represented as reaching as high as 300 lbs. live weight of carcass, and from 15 to 35 lbs. weight of fleece in the dirt. The committee cannot but believe that their introduction, either in their purity or by a cross on some of our own flocks, would conduce to the productiveness and improvement of the sheep husbandry of the Middle and Southern States. They recommend to the Society a special premium for these animals of \$20.

The committee have found it most difficult to decide in many instances between the various animals exhibited, and particularly in awarding a premium for Buck Lambs, all of which were so fine and so nearly equal as to almost defy the nicest discrimination to decide; nor can they refrain from noticing the Cotswold Buck Lambs of Mr. Jackson, of Del., which tho' too few to compete for the prize, failed not to elicit the admiration of the committee. They would also mention as worthy of notice, the South Downs of Mr. Henry Frizell, of Harford Co.

The committee award the premiums for Long Wools, as follows:

For best Imported Buck, a premium of \$15, to Col. Ware, of Va.
 2d best, of \$6 to Clayton B. Reybold, of Del.
 1st premium for best imported Ewe, of \$15, to Col. Ware.
 2d do. of 5, to same.
 3d do. of 3, to same.
 For best Buck, 1st premium of \$10 to Clayton B. Reybold.
 2d do. of 6 to Henry Carroll, of Balt. Co.
 3d do. of 3 to Col. Carroll, of Howard Co.
 For best pen of Ewes not less than 3, 1st premium of \$10 to Col. Ware.
 2d do. of 6 to Clayton B. Reybold.
 3d do. of 3 to Col. Ware.
 For best pen of Buck Lambs, 1st premium of \$4 to Henry Carroll.
 For best pen of Ewe Lambs, 1st premium of 4 to Wm. Jessup, of Balt. Co.
 Middle Wool—For best Buck, a premium of \$10 to Aaron Clement, of Philadelphia.
 2d premium of 6, to same.
 3d do. of 3 to M. Tilghman Goldsborough, of Talbot.
 Best pen of Ewes, 1st premium of \$10 to A. Clement.
 2d do. of 6 to M. Tilghman Goldsborough.
 3d do. of 3 to A. Clement.
 For the best pen of Ewe Lambs, 1st premium of \$4 to M. T. Goldsborough.
 Native and Mixed Blood—For best Buck, a premium of \$10 to Jno. Merryman.
 2d do. of \$6 to Col. Ware.
 Best pen of Ewes, a premium of \$10 to Wm. C. Haviland.
 2d do. of 6 to Col. Ware; 3d do. of 3 to same.
 BRYAN JACKSON, A. B. DAVIS,
 GEO. WM. RANSUM, O. HORSEY.

[A beautiful lot of Ewes was exhibited by Mr. Hood, of Pennsylvania, which had been purchased from the flock of Col. Ware, but were not offered for any of the premiums.]

REPORT ON SWINE.

The Committee on Swine beg leave to report, that they have discharged the duties assigned them, and are much gratified to have to say, that the competition of *large breeds* is so great that it imposed a deal of labour upon the Committee, and made it a very difficult matter to decide amongst so many of superior size and make, but are sorry to have to say, that the display of *small breeds* is not so good, there being no competition for some of the premiums offered by the Society.

The Committee take pleasure in awarding the following premiums, to wit, (for *large breeds*):

For the best Boar over 2 yrs. old, to Mr. G. Y. Worthington, for his Russian and Chester.
 For the 2d best do., Mr F. S. Key, Chester.
 For the best Boar 1 year old, Saml. L. Tucker, Chester.
 For the 2d best, J. Wilkinson, Duchess.
 For the best Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year, to J. Wilkinson.
 For the 2d best, to J. Chandler Smith, Chester.
 For best Breeding Sow over 2 years old, to Mr. J. Chandler Smith, Chester.
 For 2d best, Wm. C. Warns, Russian and Chester.
 For best Breeding Sow, 1 year, C. Warns, Chester.

For 2d best, to Mr. E. Young, Russian and Chester.

For best Breeding Sow, 6 mos. and under one year, J. Wilkinson, Duchess.

For 2d best, G. Y. Worthington, Russian and Chester.

For best lot of Pigs, 5 in number, to J. Chandler Smith, Chester.

For 2d best, to G. Y. Worthington, 6 in number, Delaware and Russian.

Small Breeds.

For best Boar over 2 yrs. old, to Mr. Wm. B. Dobbin, China.

For 2d best, none offered.

For best Boar over one year, none offered.

For 2d best " " " "

For best Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year, William Jessop, China.

For 2d best, none offered.

For best Breeding Sow, 2 yrs. old, Wm. B. Dobbin, China.

For 2d best " " " G. V. Lurman, China.

For best Breeding Sow 1 year old, G. V. Lurman.

For 2d best, none offered.

For best Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year, Wm. Jessop, China.

For 2d best, none offered.

For best lot Pigs, 5 in number, G. V. Lurman, China.

For 2d best, " " " "

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WESLEY CLEMENTS,
 HENRY CARROLL,
 EDWARD COCKEY.

REPORT ON FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The Committee on Fat Cattle and Sheep beg leave to make the following Report, viz:

For the best lot of Live Mutton, six in number, they award the premium of \$10 to Clayton B. Reybold, of Newcastle Co., Delaware.

For the best Slaughtered Mutton, long wool, the premium of \$10, to the same gentleman.

For the best Slaughtered Mutton, middle wool, to Henry Carroll, Balt. Co. the premium of \$10.

For the best Slaughtered Mutton, mixed wool, to James N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co., the premium of \$10.

Fat Cattle.

For the best pair of Fat Steers, they award the premium of \$20 to William Richardson, of Frederick Co.

Of this class there were no others exhibited, but the Committee think the pair of Mr. Richardson worthy of the premium.

For the best Fat Cow, the Premium of \$10 to T. J. Rusk, of Baltimore.

That gentleman also exhibited a very superior Fat Ox. The Society have offered no premium for an animal of this sort, but the Committee take the liberty of recommending the Executive Committee to award him one.

For the best Fat Heifer they award the premium of \$6 to E. Lewis, of Harford County.

C. H. CARTER, SAMUEL T. EARLE,
 STERLING THOMAS, W. R. HUGHLETT.

A Premium of \$10 to Mr. Rusk was awarded by the Executive Committee, in compliance with the recommendation of the Committee.

REPORT ON POULTRY.

The Committee on Poultry would express their high gratification at the fine display of objects coming under their notice at the present exhibition. The great and steady improvement in this department from year to year, is a subject of especial commendation.

The Committee would suggest to exhibitors the advantage of having roomy coops or cages, displaying the fowls to more advantage. There were some well constructed cages on the ground, wired on the top, front and back, which afforded a more satisfactory view of the objects within; and if they were elevated about two feet from the ground, it would be all that was desirable.

Where there were so many objects approaching to an equality of merit, the decision of the committee, in many cases, was a matter of some deliberation. But after repeated and careful inspections, the committee, in the exercise of its best judgment, unanimously awarded the premiums as follows:

For best pair of Turkeys, J. M. Turner, of Baltimore city, \$2
 Do Geese, E. T. Elliott, of do, 2
 Do Muscovy Ducks, John Glenn, do 2
 Do Common do E. P. Howard, do 2
 Do Jersey Blues, Wm. B. Dobbin, of Howard Co. 2
 Do Dorkings, A. Clement, of Phila. 2
 Do Shanghai or other large East India breed, J.C. White, Balt. 2
 Do other breeds, Mr. Hammersmith, of Balt. 2
 For best Caponed Turkey, M. Tilghman Goldsborough, of Talbot, 3
 For best pair of Capons, J. N. Goldsborough, do. 3
 For largest collection of Fowls, J. J. Bower, of Balt. 8

In consequence of the unprecedentedly large number of poultry presented to the view of the committee, they would recommend to the notice of the Executive Committee, the beautiful display of all the varieties fancy Pigeons, exhibited by Thomas Gaddess, of Baltimore, and a premium of \$3; also to the fancy Pigeons of N. Hutchins, of Balt. Co. \$1; the White Dorking Fowls of Wm. B. Dobbin, \$2, and the Caponed Guinea Fowls of Chas. Carroll, of Howard Co. \$2.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. WILSON, WILLIAM GILMOR,
 B. M. BOWDLE, J. R. MARTIN.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables, after a very careful and thorough examination, report and award as follows:

To Col. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's County, for the choicest and largest assortment of Table Vegetables, the first premium, \$8.

To Messrs. A. & J. Brodie, of Baltimore, for the second best variety, the second Premium, \$5.

To Mrs. S. H. Somerville, of A. A. County, for the best dozen long Beets, \$2.

For the best Turnip Beets, Messrs. Brodie, \$2—best 6 heads of Broccoli, same, \$2.

For the best 12 heads of Cabbage, same, \$2.

For the best dozen Carrots, Mrs. S. H. Somerville \$2.

For the best dozen bunches of Celery, to Col. Oden Bowie, \$2.

For the best dozen Egg Plants, to Mrs. S. H. Somerville, of A. A. County, \$2.

For the best Peck of Onions, to Messrs. Brodie, \$2.

For the best dozen Parsnips, to Col. Oden Bowie, of P. George's Co. \$2.

For the best Peck Seedling Potatoes, to Messrs. Brodie, \$2.

For the best Peck of Sweet Potatoes, to Col. Oden Bowie, \$2.

For the three finest pumpkins, to Rev. T. Lilly, Baltimore County, \$2.

For the 6 best Winter Squashes, to Oden Bowie, \$2.

For the best samples of Beans, to Mrs. S. H. Somerville, of A. A. County, \$2.

For the best samples of Peas, to Miss Rachel Smith, of Baltimore County, \$2.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. N. TROUP,
 W. R. BARKER,
 JOHN WALTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

For the greatest and choicest variety of Flowers, to Mr. John Feast, of Baltimore, the 1st premium of \$8.

For the second best do, to Messrs. Samuel Feast & Sons, of Baltimore, \$5.

For the best and greatest varieties of Dahlias, (embracing the choicest and newest) to Mr. Wm. C. Wilson, of Balt. Co. \$5.

Do do Roses, to Pentland & Brother, \$5.

Do do Camellias, no competition.

For the best Floral Ornament, to Pentland & Brother, of Baltimore, \$10

T. EDMONSON, JR.
 EDWARD KURTZ,
 GIDEON B. SMITH.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The committee on Agricultural Productions, respectfully report: That to their regret, no sample of any Agricultural production was presented for their consideration, accompanied with a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and such certificates as to product and measurement of the ground, required by the rules of the Society. The only case approximating to what is required, is the production of nearly an acre of ground, of Wm. B. Willis, Esq. of Talbot. He presents a sample of White Wheat, accompanied by the certificate of two gentlemen in regard to the quantity of ground, but only one as to product; but does not describe the mode of cultivation. The yield of Mr. Willis' land is certainly large, but the committee does not feel authorised to award any premium, from the fact of the rules of the Society not being complied with.

J. G. CHAPMAN, Ch'm. J. CARROLL WALSH,
 T. S. IGLEHART, R. LLOYD NICHOLLS,
 WM. D. MERRICK,
 R. COOK TILGHMAN, Marshal.

SWEEPSTAKES.

The committee on the Sweepstakes for Wheat and Potatoes, report: That after a careful examination of the samples of Wheat, we award the premium to Jno. E. Gale, of Kent Co. And for the best sample of Irish Potatoes, to A. W. Sweeney, of Balt. Co. The committee would remark, that all the samples of Potatoes were of very superior qual-

ity, and so nearly equal, that we found it difficult to award a premium to either of the lots.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN LEE,
JOHN SIFFORD,
EDWARD STABLER.

We the undersigned certify that we measured a piece of land containing forty three thousand two hundred and eighteen square feet: said land being a part of a wheat field cultivated, (after lying fallow) by Wm. B. Willis.

LYMAN GRISWOLD,
G. MADISON TAYLOR.

Talbot Co. Oct. 17, 1851.

I hereby certify, that the above piece of land, being less than an acre, produced fifty three (53) bushels of wheat.

G. MADISON TAYLOR.

Talbot Co. Oct. 17, 1851.

[By a most provoking oversight, for which the Secretary takes blame in some degree to himself, several entries were made for the Sweepstakes, which the Judges were not aware of. The entry fees will be returned to all such on application at the office.]

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 1.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 1, report:

That they award to E. Whitman, for the best single horse Wiley Plough, \$5.

To Mr. Drury, for the best Roller, 8.

To Sinclair & Co., for the best Expanding Harrow, 4.

To the same, for the best Cultivator, 4.

WILSON M. CAREY, Ch'n. ROBERT DICK,
F. M. HALL, J. C. CLARK,
B. REYBOLD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 2.

The Judges of Agricultural Implements, Class No. 2, though their labor and trouble has been thereby greatly increased, have been no less surprised than gratified to witness the great and ardent competition manifested by the different and numerous exhibitors of articles in their class—and having performed the duties assigned them by the Society, with all the impartiality and intelligence they have been enabled to bring to the difficult task, have concluded to award the Society's premiums in said class, as follows:

For the best Broadcasting and Drilling Machine, for grain or grass seed, to Lewis Moore, of Lancaster county, Pa. \$15.

For the best Mowing and Reaping Machine, for his improved Machine, to Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, 10.

For the best Wagon for Farm use, to E. Whitman, of Baltimore, 8.

For the best set of Wagon Harness, to E. Whitman, 4.

For the best set of Cart Gear, to E. Whitman, 4.

For the best Horse Cart, to E. Whitman, 5.

For the best Grain Cradle, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. of Baltimore, 2.

For the best Drilling Machine, for grain, to J. C. Atlee, of Balto., for Willoughby's Patent, 10.

We recommend to the especial notice of the Executive Committee, an implement exhibited by R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. for broadcasting lime, guano, &c., as worthy of especial notice, and a discretionary premium of 5 dollars.

There was a variety of other implements exhibited to us, particularly Grain Drills, which we deem excellent of their kind, and worthy of premiums if the Judges had the authority to award them.

EDWARD TILGHMAN, JAMES L. FOXWELL,
CHARLES WRIGHT, JOHN SLINGLUFF,
G. BANTZ.

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 3.

The undersigned, Committee of Judges of Implements, class No. 3, award the following premiums:

For the best Sweep horse Power to George Page, of Baltimore, \$15.

Second best to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. of Baltimore, for their Virginia Power, \$8.

Best Separator, to William Pierpoint, of Salem, New Jersey, \$8.

Best Hay and Straw-Cutter, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. for their Cylindrical Straw-Cutter, with lacerators attached, \$4.

Best Corn Sheller, to E. Whitman, for his Allen's Iron framed Corn Sheller, geared, \$4.

Best Corn Stalk Cutter, and Grinder, to E. Potts, Valley Forge, Chester County, Pa., \$5.

Best Corn and Cob Crusher, and Grinder, to E. Whitman & Co., for their Pitts' Crusher and grinder, \$5.

Best Threshing Machine, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. for their improved Thresher, having wrought iron concave and wrought iron cylinder bars, \$8.

Best Portable Grist Mill, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. \$10.

To E. Whitman, for his Rail way Horse Power, a certificate of pre-eminence—that Rail way power being the best, but having taken a first premium of the Society.

2nd. best Rail way Horse Power, to R. Sinclair, Jr., & Co.

The Pump entered by James Cook,—of Chester County, Pa., E. Barlow's patent—as the best Horse Power Pump—is a small hand pump, but like every other pump, can be driven by horse power, when constructed of proper size.—It appears to be a good pump and of great power, and is both a Suction and forcing pump, but as its construction is novel, the Committee cannot speak positively of its merits, without seeing its internal arrangements, which could not be exhibited.

It does not appear to the Committee, that any premium is offered for Threshers which thresh and clean the grain—if there had been, the Committee would have given the premium to E. Whitman, for his Thresher and Cleaner.

Respectfully submitted by

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
S. B. D. JONES,
G. R. DENNIS,
JOHN E. GALE.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—CLASS NO. 4.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 4, beg leave to recommend for premium the following articles contained in their department:

For the best Fanning Mill, to J. Bamborough, of Lancaster Co., Pa., a certificate of pre-eminence.

For the second best do., to S. Cochran, of Petersburgh, Va., \$5.

For the best Drill Barrow for root crops, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., \$4.

For the best Churn, for Robbins' Patent Dasher Thermometer Churn, to E. Whitman & Co. \$4.

For the best Water Ram, Millington's improved horizontal Ram, to James Cook, \$4.

For the best Portable Forge, to E. Whitman & Co., \$6.

For the best Portable Cider Mill, to D. S. Phillips, \$4.

For the best Chain Pump, to E. Whitman & Co. \$2.

For the best Portable Hay Press, to E. Whitman, & Co., for their Lever Press, \$25.

For the best Portable Saw Mill, to George Page, of Baltimore, for his Circular Saw Mill, a discretionary premium of \$10.

For the best root and vegetable Cutter, to R. Sinclair & Co., for their Cutter invented by them, \$2.

For the best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, with description thereof, to E. Whitman & Co., \$30.

Your Committee decline recommending premiums for "hay and dung forks, and hand rakes," because there have been no essential improvement in the construction of those articles, to distinguish them from those in ordinary use.

The wheat fan of Mr. Cochran possesses several new and important arrangements, viz: in the gearing, the wings and the screens, and promises to be a valuable addition to that variety of implements.

The fan of Mr. Watkins, of Hagerstown, deserves particular notice for the substantial manner in which it was made, presenting, in this respect, a striking contrast to those of other varieties, the indifferent workmanship of which, as manufactured for sale, is a subject of general and just complaint.

The portable hay presses, although well suited to the purpose, and reduced in price, are in the opinion of your Committee still considerably above the cost of the presses in common use in the Eastern States.

In examining the various collections of implements, for the purpose of ascertaining which was entitled to the premium for the best and most numerous collection, your committee was highly gratified at the number, excellence and variety of the articles exhibited by Messrs E. Whitman, & Co., Sinclair, & Co., Drury, Atlee, Didier, & Brother, Mott, Page, Emory, of New York, and others,—forming in the aggregate, a display of skill and enterprise seldom equalled, and not surpassed by any similar exhibition in the U. S. Of the collections of Messrs. Whitman and Sinclair, and the extensive and tasteful buildings erected for their accommodation, it would be difficult to speak in terms of too high commendation. The collection of Mr. Sinclair contained over one thousand articles, the aggregate value of which was more than \$6000, and all of which, except 4, were different in size and description,—whilst that of Mr. Whitman was even more extensive, the building for the accommodation of small articles being one hundred feet in length, and the entire collection including an area of not less than 2000 feet, which was entirely filled with their implements.

In conclusion, your committee deem it their duty to call attention to the fact of the great disparity in the prices of most agricultural implements in the Northern and Southern markets, especially such as are manufactured at the North, and sold by our own machinists, as other articles of merchandise.

They are in favor of giving the greatest encour-

agement to our own manufacturers, that a due regard to the interest of the farmer will permit, but they cannot reconcile it to their sense of duty, to give their testimony to the general excellence of our Agricultural Machinery, without at the same time expressing their candid opinion as to the prices at which it is purchased.

T. TILGHMAN,
W. F. JOHNSON,
T. H. DONE.

DAIRY AND HONEY.

The Committee on Dairy and Honey, report the following:

Fresh Butter.

Best specimen of Fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs., First Premium to John Smith, \$5.

For the second best, 100 lbs., Hy. Frizell, of Harford, \$3.

For the third best, to John Glenn, of Balt., \$2.

Best firkin or tub of Salted Butter, not less than 6 months old, first premium, little keg of butter, to Mrs. S. J. Somerville, \$8.

For the second best, to Henry Frizell, \$5.

Honey.

For the best specimen of Honey, 15 lbs., to J. W. Garrett, of Balt., \$5.

Cheese.

First Premium, one cheese, to Mrs. Haines, \$5. Second " to Wm. D. Shurtz, \$2.

With respect to butter, the Committee beg leave to say, that there were several lots of excellent butter exhibited, and there was great difficulty in giving preference to one over another. The shades of difference were very slight, but being obliged to execute the duty of awarding the premiums, the committee have done so, according to their best judgment.

BEN. C. HOWARD,
ZENOS BARNUM,

C. D. SLINGLUFF,
W. B. NORRIS,
WM. GUY.

REPORT ON FRUITS.

The committee appointed to inspect and report on the Fruits offered for exhibition, beg leave to state, they have examined the articles offered for competition. The number was very limited, owing no doubt to the extreme drought of the past summer and fall. Some of the productions are very fine, particularly the Grapes exhibited by Mr. Blagden, of Washington City; these grapes were raised in a house without the aid of fire heat. Mr. Blagden deserves great credit. Mr. John H. King, of Georgetown, exhibited a box of very fine Pears, containing 14 varieties. One variety, the Duchess de Angouleme, was particularly deserving of praise.

Mr. Jos. Pearson, of Baltimore, exhibited 16 varieties of Apples, many of them very perfect.

Mr. David Miller, Jr. of Carlisle, Pa. exhibited 34 varieties of Apples.

Mrs. Wyman, of Baltimore, exhibited a basket of Isabella Grapes, with Winter Nellis and Gray Doyenne Pears.

Mr. Wm. Bayley, of Baltimore, a basket of black Prince Grapes.

Mr. J. Smith, of Baltimore Co. a basket of Spanish Chestnuts.

Mrs A. Schwartz, of Baltimore Co., a basket of Filberts and English Walnuts, and Beurre d'Armenberg Pears.

Mr. Wm. C. Wilson, of Balto. Co., a basket of Figs and a basket of Isabella Grapes.

H. D. G. Carroll, Jr., of Baltimore, a basket of Brown Ischia Figs.

Mr. Jas. O. McCormick, of Baltimore, a basket of Isabella Grapes.

Dr. S. B. Martin, of Baltimore, a basket of English Walnuts.

Mr. Elliott, of Baltimore, 4 varieties of Apples.

Mr. Lloyd Rogers, of Baltimore, exhibited 60 varieties of Pears; these were particularly fine. Mr. Rogers informed the committee, that owing to the extreme dry summer and fall, many of his finest fruits have ripened prematurely.

On the schedule of Premiums, you offer awards for Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Grapes, and for the greatest and choicest variety of Fruits, a 1st and 2d premium.

The committee awards to Mr. David Miller, Jr., of Carlisle, Pa., for the best Apples, \$5.

For Peaches, no competition.

To Mr. Lloyd Rogers, for the best Pears, \$5.

To Mr. Blagden, for the best Grapes, \$5.

Quinces, no competition.

A discretionary premium of \$3 to Mr. King, of Georgetown, for Pears.

For the best and choicest collection, none worthy of notice.

SAM'L. FEAST, NICHOLAS POPPLEIN,
WILLIAM JESSOP, N. B. WORTHINGTON,
GEORGE S. HOLLYDAY.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

The Committee on "Heavy Draught Horses" beg leave to report, that eleven Stallions were presented for their inspection; most of them were very creditable. They award the premiums as follows:

To W. T. Walters & Co., of Baltimore, for their grey Stallion, they award the first premium, \$20.

To Jno. A. Langdon, for his bay Stallion, "Canadian Lion," the second premium, \$10.

There were only two "brood mares" offered for inspection.

To Wm. Matthews they award the first premium for his sorrel Mare, \$10.

To Dr. J. Dimmitt, second premium, for his roan Mare, \$8.

There was only one "six horse team" offered for their consideration, for which they award a premium to D. Brumbaugh, of Washington Co., \$15.

There was a remarkably fine "five horse" team shown by George Hoke, for which they recommend a premium of \$5.

There were no "pairs of draught horses" offered.

The Committee would recommend that a premium of \$5 be awarded to Wm. Matthews, for a remarkably fine Colt, two years and six months old.

Also a premium of \$5 to B. W. Waters, for a remarkably fine Colt, two years and four months old.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RD. THOMAS, SAM'L. P. SMITH,
JOSHUA HUTCHINS, HENRY ANKENY.

The recommendations of the Committee were concurred in by the Executive Committee.

REPORT ON TOBACCO.

The Committee on Tobacco, having examined the samples left on Exhibition, have awarded to

Geo. C. Morton, of Prince George's Co. the first premium of \$15.

James A. Chesley, of Calvert Co. the second premium of \$10.

Wm. M. Edelin, of Calvert Co. the 3d do. of \$8.

Wm. D. Bowie, Jr. of Prince George's, 4th, \$5, and 5th, \$3.

CÆSAR A. GANTT,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
J. G. ALLNUTT.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OXEN, &c.

The committee on working Oxen respectfully "report," that after having examined those offered, and tested their qualities by trial to a cart, &c., they award the premiums offered as follows, viz:

To Elisha P. Horne, of Baltimore County, the first premium for the best yoke of Oxen, \$20.

To Elisha P. Horne, the premium for the 2nd. best yoke of Oxen, \$10.

To Chauncy P. Holcomb, of Delaware, for the 3d. best yoke of Oxen, \$6.

For the best yoke of Steers under 4 years old, the first premium to E. Lewis, of Harford County, \$20.

For the 2nd. best to Sidney G. Fisher, of Cecil County, \$10.

For the 2d. best to same, \$6.

For the best yoke of Cows, the first premium to Lewis Bailey, of Virginia, \$20.

For the 2nd. best yoke of Cows, to Lewis Baily, \$10.

The Committee recommend that a premium of \$5, be given to Horace Baily, a boy of 7 years of age, for a yoke of year old Devon Heifers, trained by him, well broken and handy.

They also respectfully recommend, that a premium of \$5 be awarded to Robert A. Dobbin, Jr., Howard Co. for his young Holstein Bull, he being well broke to single work to a very neat cart prepared for that purpose.

Your Committee would earnestly urge farmers and breeders of stock to follow this example, and to cause such animals to contribute their share to labour on the farm.

Several other yokes of working Cattle and Steers, were also exhibited by the the following named gentlemen, viz. William Richardson, of Frederick County, Elisha P. Horne, and W. D. Morris, all well worthy of notice.

The Committee cannot close their report without noticing with terms of approbation, the three yoke of working oxen, shown by George Patterson, Esq., of Carroll County. They were all from his pure bred and beautiful Devon herd, and were of a style and character calculated to defy almost all competition that might have been offered, had they been entered for premiums by their spirited and liberal owner.

Signed,
AARON CLEMENT, Char'n.
WILLIAM JESSUP,
RICHARD PIM.

The discretionary premiums recommended by the Committee, were awarded by the Executive Committee.

REPORT ON QUICK DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES.

The Committee on Quick Draught and Saddle Horses, beg leave to report, that after as careful an examination as circumstances would permit, of the very numerous stock presented to them, they have awarded the following Premiums:

Stallions.—First Premium to John Williams, of Vt. for his horse Whitehall, \$20.

Second Premium to Dr. J. H. Murray, Anne Arundel Co., for his horse Oscar by Messenger, \$10.

Brood Mares.—First Premium to Dr. J. H. Murray, for his Mare Lady Morgan, \$10.

Second Premium to Wm. C. Glenn, Baltimore, for his very stylish and beautiful Mare "Norma."

Saddle Stallions.—First Premium to Solomon B. Davis, Balto., for his Archy Tom.

Second Premium to Wm. P. Houser, Fredk. Co. for his horse Sam Bell, by Redbuck.

Brood Mares for Saddle.—First Premium to Mr. L. T. Brien, for his brood mare Kitty Hayes.

Second Premium to Mr. J. C. White, Balto., for his bay mare.

Matched Horses.—First Premium to Wm. McDonald, Balt., for his bay horses, for light draught.

Second Premium to John Ridgely, of Hampton, for his bay coach horses.

Saddle Horses.—Premium to Mr Frailey, for his grey horse.

Three year old Colts.—First Premium to G. S. Holliday, Kent Co., for his bay colt by Sambo.

Second Premium to Dr. Cheston, A. A. County, for his bay colt by Messenger.

Two year old Colts.—First Premium to Wm. C. Wilson, Balt. Co., for his bay Colt.

Second Premium to Wm. Gilmor, for his Filley by the Vermont Black Hawk.

One year old Colts.—First premium to Mr. Ogborn, Frederick Co., for his bay Colt by Messenger.

Second Premium to Jas. Tilghman, of John, Queen Ann's Co., for his Filley.

The Committee deem it proper to remark, that it is with great pleasure they have witnessed the increased interest manifested in this department of stock, and do not doubt, that with the number of fine stallions now in Maryland, that our stock of horses will be greatly improved. Among the number brought before this Committee alone, (about 90 head) there are some deserving especial notice;—for instance, Col. Carroll's Black Hawk, who having taken the first premium at the last Annual Exhibition, was not now a competitor for the prize. Also a Black Hawk, the property of Franklin Fulton, of Vermont, a horse of remarkable style and beauty, but whom the Committee deemed rather under size, and many others which would render this report too lengthy to particularize.

Signed, JAS. CHESTON,
JAS. H. WILSON,
GIST T. COCKEY.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The committee on Household Manufactures, make the following report:

For best Quilt, 1st premium to Miss A. Feast, of Baltimore, \$5.

For 2d best do to Mrs. McCormick, of Balto. \$3.

For best Counterpane, to Mrs. Creamer, of do \$3.

For 2d best do to Miss Mary Wilson, \$2.

For best Hearth Rug, to Miss M. B. Dorsey, \$3.

For 2d best do to Mrs. M. Preston, \$2.

For best pair Blankets, to Mrs. Gen. Sewall, of Cecil, \$2.

For home made Carpet, none.

For best made Shirt, to Miss J. A. Cockey, of Baltimore, \$5.

For 2d best do to Miss J. E. Thomas, of Southampton Co. Va., \$3.

For best fine long Yarn Hose, to Mrs. J. Smith, of Baltimore Co. \$3.

For 2d best do Mrs. Lamden, \$1.

For best coarse Hose, to Miss H. Randall, of Baltimore, \$2.

For 2d best do to same, \$1.

For best home-made Soap, to Miss S. J. Sands, of Baltimore, \$3.

For 2d best do to Mrs. Knode, of Wash Co. \$2.

For best home-made Bread, to Mrs. Ridgely, of Hampton, \$2.

For 2d best do Miss M. E. Ware, of Balt. Co. \$1.

For best home-made Pound Cake, Mrs. Sloan, \$2.

For best Sponge Cake, to Miss E. C. Ware, of Baltimore, \$2.

For best Pickles, to Miss Clare, of Baltimore, \$2.

For best Fruit Jelly, to Mrs. Grahame of Balt. \$2.

For best Preserves, to Mrs. Roberts, \$2.

For best Embroidery, Miss J. E. Thomas, of Va. 2.

For best Worsted Work, to Miss E. Woollen, of Baltimore Co. \$3.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS OF \$1 EACH.

To Miss E. Sadlier, of Balt., for Hair Wreath.

" Miss Worthington, for Moss Work Basket.

" Miss F. Jessup, of Balto. Co., for Work Bag.

" Mrs. S. J. Somerville, of A. A. Co., for Cur-
rant Jelly.

" Mrs. S. J. Somerville, for Quince Jelly.

" Mrs. S. J. Somerville, for Apricot Marmalade.

" Miss Richardson, for best Silk.

" Miss Dorsey, for Knit Tidy.

" Miss J. Milburn, for piece Embroidery.

" Miss M. H. Brown, Worsted Wreath Box.

" Miss Tubman, of Dorchester Co., for Winter
Mittens.

" Miss M. Vickers, for Wax Flowers.

" Mrs. Westwood, 79 years old, for Quilt.

" Miss S. J. Sands, for Apple Jelly.

" Miss J. Feast, for Pickles.

" Mrs. Brown, of Balto. Co., for Blanc Monge.

" Mrs. R. A. Dobbin, of Balto., for Preserves.

" Mrs. Grahame, for Preserves.

" Mrs. Ridgely, for Preserves.

" Miss West, of Balt. Co., for Lace Veil.

Mrs. SARGENT, Balto. Miss E. DORSEY, A.A. Co.

Mrs. BROWN, Balt. Co. Miss WARE, of Balto. Co.

Miss MARY ANN WEST, of Balto. Co.

C. R. HOWARD, Marshal.

REPORT ON BACON HAMS.

The Committee on Bacon Hams, have awarded Premiums, as follow:

1st. Premium \$10, Ham, motto "Comparison," to Mrs. Dr. Tyson, of Baltimore County.

2nd. \$6, Ham, motto "Compromise," to Thomas Tennant, of Talbot County.

3d. \$3, Ham, "I ask no favors," Oden Bowie, Prince George's County.

4th. \$2, Ham, "How d'ye like me,"—Luke Tiernan Brien, of Baltimore County.

J. A. PEARCE, J. D. BOWLING,

J. M. SMITH, R. C. TILGHMAN,

FRANK COOK, Marshall. Judges.

Motto—"Comparison."

From Mrs. Dr. Tyson, Pot. Spring,—Recipe for curing 1000 lbs. Hams: $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. fine salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. saltpetre, well mixed together; rub the meat well with this mixture until the whole be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask every week; wet it with the pickle it makes; the two first weeks you take out the meat, add each time a plate of alum salt. The meat should remain in salt five weeks.

Recipe by which the Ham, "Compromise," was cured. To every 100 lbs. Pork, make a brine of the following ingredients, 8 lbs. G. A. salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre, 1½ oz. potash, and 4 gallons of water. When the meat is cut up, and well cooled, pack it in a good vessel and have it well covered with brine made by the above recipe. After remaining in brine 5 to 6 weeks, according to size, take it out, rinsing the Hams in fresh water, and after being hung up 8 or 10 days to dry according to the weather, smoke the meat some 10 days, and then secure it in bags—or let it remain if the meat house be a good one.

THOMAS TENNANT.

If the brine is not sufficient to cover the meat, add more brine.

Motto—"I ask no Favors."

To every thousand pounds of Hams, take three pecks of salt, three and a half pounds of saltpetre, two quarts of hickory ashes, two caps of red pepper, and two quarts of molasses, mix thoroughly, and rub the Hams well with it. Leave them in the mixture for six weeks, then hang up, and smoke with hickory wood for five or six weeks.

ODEN BOWIE, Prince George's Co. Md.

Motto—"How d'y'e like Me."

The Ham exhibited by me was cured by the recipe of Mr. John Glenn, of last year, viz.—To 1000 lbs. of Pork, take a bushel and half a peck of salt, 3 lbs. saltpetre, 3 lbs. sugar, and 2 quarts molasses, mix,—rub the bacon with it well, and so keep for three weeks—smoke every other clear day, for five weeks, with hickory wood—whitewash the Hams, and put them away in bags.

Very respectfully, LUKE TIERNAN BRIEN.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee on the ploughing match entered upon the duties assigned them, and were highly gratified at the zeal and animation that was manifested in the contest for the premiums in this most important branch of Agriculture.

The Committee, aware of the great interest taken in the subject entrusted to their charge, extended to the competitors every facility in their power, for a fair and just display of the merits of their respective implements, and regret that it was not in their power to offer teams to gentlemen that had brought plows from other states for exhibition.

Your committee would again most respectfully and urgently call your attention to the necessity of offering premiums to the best and second best ox team, and also to the best and second best mule team used in ploughing—They are convinced that such a course would add interest to the ploughing match, as well as cause those animals to be more extensively used, being fully persuaded that it would be attended with greater economy.

There were eighteen ploughs entered, three of which were three horse ploughs, one drawn by two mules, and two by oxen. Your committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of hereafter offering separate premiums for three horse ploughs, believing that it would afford more general satisfaction.

The committee after examining the depth and width of furrow, the power necessary to propel the plow, and the execution of the work generally, award the following premiums.

For the best Ploughs.

| | |
|---|-------|
| 1st. To D. Brumbaugh, "Washington Co. Regulator," | \$10. |
| 2nd. E. Whitman, Prouty & Mears, No. 5½, | \$8. |
| 3d. To same, Moore Plough No. 8, | \$6. |
| 4th. D. Brumbaugh, J. Mott's Plough, | \$4. |

For the best Ploughmen.

| | |
|--|------|
| 1st. Premium to George, (Col'd) servant of D. Brumbaugh, | \$6. |
| 2d. W. Banks, of Delaware, | \$4. |
| 3d. Jas. Brown, of do | \$3. |
| 4th. E. P. Horne, of Baltimore Co. | \$2. |

And they recommend a discretionary premium to Mr. Geo. Y. Worthington, for his mule team, for the strength manifested by it, as well as the depth of their plowing; they also recommend a discretionary premium to Messrs. Smith and Kemp, for the excellent work done by their plow, No. 14. All of which is respectfully submitted, together with the results of the experiments with the Dynamometer.

Exhibitors.

| Exhibitors. | Names of Ploughs. | Plowmen. | Draft, lbs. | Depth of furrow. | Width of furrow. |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| David Brumbaugh, Wash. Co. Md. | *Washington Regulator, | George, (colored) | 750 | 6¾ inch. | 14 inch. |
| Wm. L. Craighead, Carlisle, Pa. | Craig Head, | David Stucker, | 550 | 6½ " | 10 " |
| Jno. Moore, Balt. Co. | Crane, | Talbot Hart, (col'd) | 700 | 7¾ " | 13 " |
| Smith & Kemp, Frederick Co. | *Smith & Kemp's No. 12, | Goodlow Marlow, | 800 | 7¾ " | 18 " |
| Do do do | Smith & Kemp's No. 10, | Goodlow Marlow, | 675 | 7½ " | 16 " |
| D. Brumbaugh, Frederick Co. | J. Mott's, George, (col'd) | 800 | 6½ " | 14 " | |
| E. Whitman, Baltimore, | Prouty & Mears', No. 5½, | W. Banks, | 550 | 6 " | 8½ " |
| C. H. Drury, Do | Moore's Plough, No. 8, | Jas. Brown, | 600 | 6¾ " | 11 " |
| E. P. Horne, Balt. Co. | †Davis' Improved, | Gaines Feast, | 650 | 6¾ " | 12 " |
| A. G. Mott, Baltimore, | Empire, Letter C, | E. P. Horne, | 650 | 7½ " | 12 " |
| Do do | Wiley, No. 56, | A. Biddison, | 650 | 7½ " | 14 " |
| C. B. Rodgers, Philadelphia, | Empire, Letter A, 3, | Jno. Wooden, | 550 | 6¾ " | 12 " |
| Pardee Curn, Howard Co. | Rodgers' Self Sharpener, | Joshua Jennings, | 650 | 6¾ " | 12 " |
| Geo. Y. Worthington, Howard Co. | Wiley, No. 76, | Henry Batson, | 750 | 7½ " | 13 " |
| Evan Davis, Balt. Co. | Woodcock, Improved, | Jim Johnson, (col'd) | 700 | 7½ " | 12 " |
| S. McCormick, Faquier Co. Va. | Woodcock, No. 6, | Jno. Mayers, (col'd) | 700 | 7½ " | 13 " |
| McCorck's Plough, | McCorck's Plough, | | 750 | 6¾ " | 13½ " |
| *Three horse Ploughs. † Draft not tested by Dynamometer. Ox Team. Mule Team. | | | 750 | 6¾ " | 13½ " |

| Names of Ploughs. | Plowmen. | Draft, lbs. | Depth of furrow. | Width of furrow. | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| *Washington Regulator, | George, (colored) | 750 | 6¾ inch. | 14 inch. | |
| Craig Head, | David Stucker, | 550 | 6½ " | 10 " | |
| Crane, | Talbot Hart, (col'd) | 700 | 7¾ " | 13 " | |
| *Smith & Kemp's No. 12, | Goodlow Marlow, | 800 | 7¾ " | 18 " | |
| Smith & Kemp's No. 10, | Goodlow Marlow, | 675 | 7½ " | 16 " | |
| J. Mott's, George, (col'd) | 800 | 6½ " | 14 " | | |
| Prouty & Mears', No. 5½, | W. Banks, | 550 | 6 " | 8½ " | |
| Moore's Plough, No. 8, | Jas. Brown, | 600 | 6¾ " | 11 " | |
| †Davis' Improved, | Gaines Feast, | 650 | 6¾ " | 12 " | |
| Empire, Letter C, | E. P. Horne, | 650 | 7½ " | 12 " | |
| Wiley, No. 56, | A. Biddison, | 650 | 7½ " | 14 " | |
| Empire, Letter A, 3, | Jno. Wooden, | 550 | 6¾ " | 12 " | |
| Rodgers' Self Sharpener, | Joshua Jennings, | 650 | 6¾ " | 12 " | |
| Wiley, No. 76, | Henry Batson, | 750 | 7½ " | 13 " | |
| Woodcock, Improved, | Jim Johnson, (col'd) | 700 | 7½ " | 12 " | |
| Woodcock, No. 6, | Jno. Mayers, (col'd) | 700 | 7½ " | 13 " | |
| McCorck's Plough, | McCorck's Plough, | 750 | 6¾ " | 13½ " | |
| *Three horse Ploughs. † Draft not tested by Dynamometer. Ox Team. Mule Team. | | | 750 | 6¾ " | 13½ " |

[The Ex. Com. in obedience to the recommendation above, awarded to G. Y. Worthington, \$5, and to Smith & Kemp, \$5.]

E. J. HALL, JOCOB FIERY,
C. P. HOLCOMB, SAM'L. P. SMITH,
H. FITZHUGH, B. M. BOWDLE,
JAS. H. WILLSON, C. STABLER,
O. HORSEY, C. BROOKS.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS.

The Committee on Additional Premiums respectfully report, that they award to Lewis Lupton, of Winchester, Virginia, a discretionary premium of \$5 for an improvement in Carriage Springs, composed of gutta percha, and also self acting break or rubber.

To Ezra Whitman & Co., a premium of \$3 for Hydraulic Ram, patented by Mr. Gatchell; also a premium of \$2, for specimens of Draining Tile, and a premium of \$3 for cast iron Hog-trough.

To Richard Lilly, a discretionary premium of \$3 for Dray Harness.

To J. J. Lawn, a discretionary premium of \$5 for machine for working butter, called the "Eagle Machine." The Committee consider this a most useful utensil, serving to lighten, in a very great degree, the labor of the dairy.

To J. C. Atlee, a premium of \$5 for a cooking stove, called the Improved double oven Cooking Stove.

To George Poe, a discretionary premium of \$2 for a clothes washing machine.

Mrs. Yates, a discretionary premium of \$2 for specimens of very beautiful fly brushes, made from peacock's feathers.

The committee carefully examined the several models of wire fence exhibited, and have come to the conclusion that none of them are entitled to the premium of \$10, offered by the Society.

GEORGE E. BROOKE,
RICH'D. LLOYD NICHOLLS,
JNO. CARROLL WALSH.

REPORT ON THE STUMP PULLER.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at the Maryland State Agricultural Fair, held near Baltimore on the 21st to 24th Oct. 1851, beg leave to report: That they witnessed the trial of Stewart's Patent Stump Puller; that it was first tried on a green yellow oak stump about two feet over, with five large branch roots from 8 to 10 inches each, embedded in a solid gravel earth, which they considered one of the most difficult to extract that could be found; and upon trial it was proved that their opinion was correct, for the largest chains and hooks which had withstood all previous efforts, could not withstand the power of the machine. The proprietors then expressed a wish to try it on a large tree, and we gave them permission to try the machine on a large poplar tree, near 3 feet in diameter, and with a single pair of oxen the tree was pulled up by them in less than five minutes by the watch. Mr. Wm. Willis, the proprietor of the machine, has since had made a heavier set of chains, which have been applied to the said yellow oak stump, and they raised it from its original bed with perfect ease, and we should think the power of the machine sufficient to move any weight that would not be considered immovable.

CHAUNCY BROOKS, Ch'n.

Oct. 31.

HENRY SHIRK.

SPADING MATCH.

The Committee on the Spading Match awarded to John, (colored) gardener to Mr. Jno. Feast, the 1st premium of \$4.

To Sebastian Orenmuhler, gardener to Geo. W. Dobbin, Esq. the 2d premium of \$3.

The Committee on Essays will report to the next quarterly meeting of the Society.

AMERICAN FARMER

BALTIMORE, NOV. 1, 1851.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 12 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per ann., \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ column, do. \$30; 1 column, do. \$50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher,
At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 128 Baltimore st.
over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of original papers have been received during the past month, upon which the earliest attention in our power will be bestowed.

PREMIUMS FOR THE LARGEST LISTS OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AMERICAN FARMER.—These premiums have been awarded as follows:

To R. Norfleet, of Tarborough, N. C., the 1st, of \$50.

To Rd. Irby, of Nottoway Co. Va., the 2nd of \$35.

To F. C. Steinbeck, of Petersb'g Va. the 3d, 25.

To M. W. Tilghman, of Queen Anne's Co. Md., the 4th, of \$15.

Although our subscription list has increased since the present volume, in a greater ratio than any previous period, by the kindness of our numerous friends, who have not been competitors for the premiums, yet the results have not been as fruitful for the latter as we had anticipated. It gives us great pleasure, however, to award the first premium to our North Carolina friend, as it is an evidence of the awakening spirit which is abroad in the good old North State, which has caught the contagion from the old Dominion, as the latter had before done from the *centre* state of the Union.—Nearly the whole of the list furnished by Mr. Norfleet were new subscribers, whereas, most of those on the other lists, were formerly on our list. The prizes are payable in cash, agricultural implements, or silver plate; those of the competitors who have not received their prizes, are requested to give the necessary instructions in regard to them.

STUMP PULLER.—Since the Show, the Committee to test the power of this machine has given it a trial, which has been entirely successful, beyond any doubt—See their report in an adjoining column.

From every quarter, we learn, that our Md. State Show has given the most general satisfaction—we have heard less complaint or fault finding, than on any former occasion. We hope to improve still further every year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.—The following additional proceedings, (omitted under the proper head) were had during the last evening of the session of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Hollyday, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered to the Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois, for his able and eloquent address delivered before the Society, and for the promptness with which he accepted the invitation at so short a notice.

On motion of Mr. Davis, thanks of the Society were also tendered to Samuel Sands, Esq. for his exertions in behalf of the success of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Spence, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered to the President and other officers, for the able and efficient manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Society, and for the excellent arrangements made for the success of the Exhibition.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. Jno. Feast, and the ladies who volunteered their assistance in arranging the Ladies' Department, at the Show grounds.

The President presented a plan for the establishment of an Experimental Farm, and after giving an explanation of the objects thereof, the following resolution was offered by Dr. Wharton, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, highly approve of the plan for raising a fund to purchase an experimental farm and establish an Agricultural School, and that they pledge themselves to use every honorable effort to raise the amount necessary for that object.

The balance of the evening was occupied in discussing the various modes of improving poor land, &c.

THE TALBOT CO. EXHIBITION takes place at Easton, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 12th, 13th and 14th Nov. The list of premiums is very liberal, and we regret our inability for want of room to publish it entire, but by request we annex the following, for the information of our implement makers and others:

For best 2 horse flushing Plow, \$4; best seed Plow, \$3; best Treble or Gang Plow, \$4; best Subsoil Plow, \$3; best Cultivator, \$3; best Drag Harrow, \$2; best Horse Cart, \$2; best Ox Cart, \$2; best Yoke of Bows, \$2; best Wheat Drill, \$3; best Drill Barrow, \$3; best Wheat Fan, \$3; best Fodder Cutter and Grinder, \$4; best Horse Power, \$5; best Wheat Thresher, \$3; best Grain Separator, for separating the grain from the straw, \$3; best Screen or other machine for cleaning seed grain, \$3; best Horse Power Grist Mill, \$4; best Corn Sheller, \$3; best Straw Cutter, \$2; best Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder, \$3; best Reaping Machine, \$3; best Churn, \$1; Best Machine for gathering Clover Seed, \$3; best Machine for cleaning Clover Seed, \$3; best Grain Cradle, \$1; best Washing Machine, \$1.

PEARS—GATHERING, PRESERVING, AND RIPENING.

"Most fruits are better for coming to full perfection on the tree, but the pear is generally best when gathered before perfectly mature, and ripened in the house. When allowed to remain on the tree till fully ripe, most varieties become dry and insipid. Some kinds need to be picked so early that they seem to be in their full vigor. A few only ripen best on the tree."

"In ripening in the house, a few only do better on

exposure to light and air. Most kinds do better in close barrels, boxes, or in cotton batting, or other covering, and in the dark. Late pears should be kept in a cool cellar, and not very damp, or in a cool room, where they will not freeze, and when the period of ripening approaches, which may be known, or may be indicated in the earliest specimens, carry them into a warm room or closet, about as warm as is comfortable for a family, and keep them close in a box or drawer, wrapped in cotton, or clean paper, cloth, &c., till mellow."

"If kept in the cellar, or cold room, beyond the usual period of ripening, they will be dry and insipid; and if brought forward too early, they will be too fresh and green. It requires as much skill to ripen pears as to raise them. Some kinds will be good if ripened in succession, as wanted, through the winter. The ripening room should be neither very dry nor moist. Winter pears should hang late on the tree, unless there is danger from frost, and they should be picked on a clear day; and, in all cases, pears should be gathered and handled with the greatest care, to prevent bruising, which both induces decay, and renders the fruit inferior."—*Cole's American Fruit Book*.

EFFECTS OF PLASTER AND FARM-YARD DUNG.

Abstracted from Stephens' "Farmer's Guide."

PEAS.—Mr. John Hannam, of North Deighton, Yorkshire, manured a thin lime-stone soil with 4 loads of farm-yard dung to the acre, and top-dressed with 4 cwt. of *Gypsum*—yield 51½ bushels peas, weighing 61 lbs. to the bushel, 253 stones of straw; whereas, the land which received no top-dressing gave but 41½ bushels, 61 lbs. to the bushel, and 205½ stones of straw—increase 9¾ bushels peas, 47½ stones of straw.

EXPERIMENT ON POTATOES WITH A COMBINATION OF MANURES.

Mr. Stephens introduces the following experiment with these remarks:—

"Any simple salt, applied as a top-dressing to potatoes, produces but a trifling effect beyond what farm-yard dung will always produce, but a combination of special manures, as auxiliaries to farm-yard dung, has the effect of increasing the crop to a sensible degree. By using a combination of such manures, Mr. A. F. Gardner, at Barrochian, has been enabled to produce large crops of potatoes. Thus with

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Farm-yard dung, | 15 tons, |
| Animal charcoal, | 1 cwt. |
| <i>Sulphuric acid</i> , | 56 lbs. |
| Carbonate of magnesia, | 15 lbs. |
| Common Salt, | 1 cwt. |
| <i>Gypsum</i> , | 1 cwt. |
| Nitrate of Soda, | 28 lbs. |

he grew 21 tons, 15 cwt. potatoes, while 30 tons of farm-yard dung, only produced 13 tons 3 cwt. Increase, 8 tons, 10 cwt.

Remark. The Sulphuric acid, and plaster, told well, in preventing the loss of the ammonia, by evaporation, and increasing the product.—Editor American Farmer.

Cockroaches.—To destroy roaches, a correspondent of the New York Express says:—

Place a basin of strong suds, sweetened with molasses, on the floor, every night, with a wet cloth on the floor, the edge on the basin, for easy access to the water. By this means they will soon be entirely destroyed.

NOV.—1851.

WHAT I HAVE GAINED BY THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. Editor:—Your valuable paper has been a source of so much profit and pleasure to me, that I feel constrained to acknowledge publicly a few of the advantages I have received from it.

Mr. E. Ruffin's essays, in your last volume, are full of plain and most valuable information. I do not mean to undervalue them when I say they alone are worth far more than the subscription price of your paper. The reading of them alone, has given me much pleasure, and the acting on one or two of them has added a great deal towards my farming economy.

The curing of clover was seldom ever attempted in this section before the appearance of his essays. His plan is so simple and perfect that I have yet to see the first man who has tried it, but considered himself more than remunerated by that essay than the subscription to your paper for ten years. Indeed, I have heard a practical farmer say, the plan is worth one hundred dollars to any one who has good clover lots. By following this after having seeded your plantation in clover or just the richer portions, one-third can be added to your provender crop, of a quality too, by many considered inferior to no other.

Another of his essays has been especially valuable to me, viz: the "Harvesting of Wheat." I had long wished for a good mode of shocking wheat, for, heretofore, that has been truly a shocking business with me. Wheat secured by this plan will, in my opinion be much safer than that put up in stacks. If so, the additional labor of stacking or storing away will be saved, a no inconsiderable item at this busy season of the year.

I have only acted on these two essays, but shall try the others as occasion requires.

I might safely say more, but I cannot omit to state, the pleasure of reading your journal is one very considerable item in causing me to subscribe again. The appearance of your monthly numbers is hailed with heartfelt pleasure, and after the labors of the day are over, or in the intervals of business, I enjoy a delight not second to that which the politician feels in devouring his newspaper. It is a cause of wonder and surprise that every farmer in the land does not have his Agricultural paper. I am sure no one would be the worse off for it. So much more benefit have I derived, than I have paid for, that I have felt it due to you, Mr. Editor, to offer this remuneration, (poor as it is) hoping it may induce some one to subscribe, and feeling confident that no one will regret it who reads your paper with attention.

Yours truly,

A YOUNG FARMER.

Nottoway Co., Va., Aug. 25, 1851.

ORCHARD GRASS.—As this grass is a native, and found growing spontaneously from New York to South Carolina, we see no reason why it would not stand the climate of any of the Southern States.—Give it a *fertile* soil wherein *lime*, or *marl* exists, and we have no doubt of its successful growth. As it is good alike for hay and pasture, it is worthy of the enterprise of our Southern friends. Less than two bushels of seed to the acre should not be sown. Before being sown, the seed should be moistened, and mixed with ashes, to separate them. The seed, when sown, should be lightly harrowed in, and the ground rolled.

VOLATILIZATION OF GUANO—IS IT ARRESTED BY PLASTER?

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

With due deference, I conceive the answer you have given to my interrogatory—why the guano on the guano islands does not lose its ammonia, as well as in this climate?—is, in the proper sense of the term, no answer at all. The effect of rain is to dissolve the guano, not to volatilize it. In a state of solution, the salts of ammonia would be carried off to the sea, or lost in some other way distinct from volatilization. Your explanation, therefore, I regard as entirely insufficient, as will more plainly appear by reference to the following facts. (a)

When guano was introduced into the U. States, it is well known that the English practice was adopted of applying it to the surface of the soil. From the great amount of rain in England, such applications were generally successful in that climate; and they were also successful here when followed immediately by abundant showers. It is known also that when dry weather ensued for one or two weeks after the application, the effect was very much impaired—sometimes scarcely discernible. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible that the volatilization of ammonia is not dependent on rain: on the contrary, the action of water is solely that of a solvent—and the salts of ammonia, sinking into the soil in a state of solution, become combined with it, and are there retained to meet the demands of vegetation. In consequence then of our variable climate, and the frequent want of sufficient moisture to dissolve the ammonia, our farmers were under the necessity of departing from the English usage; and the custom has now generally obtained in this country, of ploughing the guano in—thus placing it in the region of moisture, and beyond that of dry atmospheric influences. I therefore respectfully repeat my interrogatory to the editor, and request him to reconsider the explanation he has offered.

The *rationale* of this mode of treatment is abundantly confirmed by the practice of the Peruvians, to which you have appealed, I see not with what reason, in support of your explanation. By irrigating their fields as soon as the guano is incorporated with the soil, and as often afterwards as occasion requires, all the conditions necessary to success are fulfilled, so far as the guano is concerned; and they consequently reap bountiful crops.—Humboldt states that the use of guano prevailed in Peru as far back as the 12th century. For seven hundred years, therefore, the Peruvian cultivators have applied it to their lands without having recourse to "fixers" (b)—and with full confidence, we may conclude, in the "resulting profits"; but no sooner does this invaluable article reach our shores, than we resort to artificial means to perfect what nature has already so happily elaborated. We are gravely informed that without certain "fixers" and "conservative" appliances, it offers only an "equivocal assurance of resulting profits"—and the results of the accumulated experience of seven centuries in the native guano region, together with that of probably 99-100ths of the farmers of Great Britain and the U. States who have used it, are at once ignored by the wisdom (?) of the teachers of this generation. Four inconclusive facts, and the practice of one man, with *quantum sufficit* of theory, are relied on to subvert the usage sanctioned by a long course of ages. (c) Can anything be more unreasonable?—and is not the infirmity which would

seek to impose such a burden upon us, very similar to that of the man who, not satisfied with the possession of perfect bodily health, took physic to improve it, and died; and who left this warning, by way of epitaph, to others who might be afflicted with a like delusion? "I was well—I would be better—here I am."

I had not intended to add any thing to the preceding, but after it was written I received, from an unknown source, the Albany Cultivator for July, containing notice of my first communication on the subject of Plaster and Guano. It is evidently from the pen of a master, and as it presents some very curious and unexpected results derived from actual experiment—and throws some light, moreover, on the volatilization of ammonia—I have to request, as an act of justice as well as of general scientific interest, that you will transfer the subjoined portions to your columns. After quoting what I stated about the injurious effects of plaster on guano and manure, the writer proceeds:

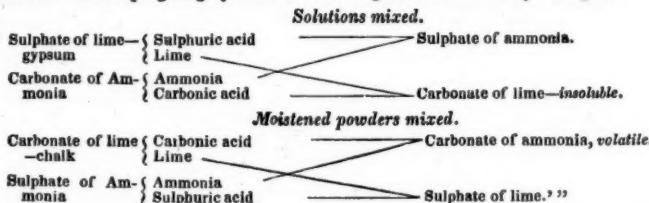
"Now if these results have been produced—results so different from those generally attributed to the use of plaster—it becomes important to understand the causes which have produced them. And to illustrate this subject, it will be interesting and useful to refer to some experiments reported by Mr. Pusey, ^(d) in the *Journal of the Royal Ag. Soc.* for 1850. The following relates to some of his trials with gypsum:

"Ammonia was escaping largely from the litter

of a farm-yard, as could be perceived by the common test of holding near the surface, paper dipped in spirits of salt, which turns the invisible fugitive into a white opaque steam of sal-ammonia. A whole bushel of gypsum was strewed over a few square feet of the yard. The test showed that the escape of the ammonia was uncur'd."

"Mr. Pusey states that he had used plaster in his stables, but they were not "sweetened." He thinks Boussingault has thrown light on this subject:

"He says that gypsum in solution, as in a laboratory experiment, does act as desired; but that in a state of *moist powder*, the gypsum is indifferent towards ammonia; nay more, that in that state the law of affinity is reversed, and that carbonate of lime, chalk, decomposes sulphate of ammonia—actually *unfixes* it. To explain this contradiction he quotes Berthollet and the following singular law. If two saline solutions, containing between them an insoluble salt, be mixed, that insoluble salt will be formed: but if two salts, containing between them a volatile salt, be mixed in a moist pulverulent state, the volatile salt will be produced. Thus, sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, in *solution*, produce carbonate of lime insoluble, leaving sulphate of ammonia, which is soluble though not volatile. But carbonate of lime, mixed with sulphate of ammonia, in a state of *moist powder*, acting by an opposite interchange, produces carbonate of ammonia, a volatile salt, and sulphate of lime. The following diagrams will show at a glance the contrary changes:



"Mr. Pusey concludes, therefore, that gypsum must be in a state of solution to fix ammonia; and to bring it into solution requires, he states, 500 times its own weight of water. It is stated by chemists, however, that gypsum may be dissolved in a much less amount of water, when mixed with chloride of ammonia; and the solubility of gypsum when mixed with manure is probably increased by the ammonia which the manures contain. If this reasoning is correct, it seems to explain the causes of failure above alluded to, in regard to the mixture of gypsum with guano. From the want of sufficient moisture, the carbon of the guano united with the lime of the gypsum; and the sulphuric acid, not uniting with the ammonia of the guano, the ammonia became volatile and escaped.

"The ammonia in guano has a great tendency to become volatile, when the guano is in a dry state—and hence, when it has been sown on the surface of the soil in very dry weather, there have been frequent complaints of its inefficiency. The escape of ammonia from stable or yard manures also takes place chiefly when the manure is dry. It is greatest when the manure heats or burns—the carbon with which the ammonia united being consumed, and the

ammonia set free. This loss might be greatly increased by mixing with the manures, while in a dry state, any substance which should render the ammonia more volatile."

According to these facts, supported as they are by actual experiment, the generally received theory of the reciprocal action of plaster and guano must be completely exploded. Under the circumstances in which these substances are usually combined for agricultural purposes, we are told by Mr. Pusey, who will be admitted by all intelligent readers to be high authority, that "gypsum is indifferent towards ammonia"—"that a whole bushel strewed upon a few square feet in a farm yard where the ammonia was rapidly escaping, did not arrest it"—that he had used plaster in his stables, but they were not "sweetened"—and that it is only in a state of solution that gypsum will "fix" ammonia. Hitherto, I had, in common with the generally received opinion, not a doubt that there was a chemical affinity between these substances; but on mixing them in equal quantities, and stirring them well together, it was obvious that the escape of the ammonia was rather promoted, and the odor increased in pungency. The mixture has now been standing for several days: it has been frequently stirred, and the whole reduced to a very fine powder, but the odor has not been at all diminished. Now this is

^(d) "Progress of Agricultural knowledge during the last Eight years. By Ph. Pusey, M. P."

an experiment which every person may try for himself: he has only to take two or three spoonfuls of each, and put them in a bowl; and then mix them intimately with a large spoon—and I invite every person who feels any interest in the subject to do it. If he has hitherto been a subject of the guano and plaster mania, he will be ready to confess, if I do not greatly err in my estimate of his candor, that he has been laboring under a "strong delusion." Now what does this result indicate? It establishes very clearly to my mind, the truth of Mr. Fusey's assertion, that there is no law of affinity between plaster and guano,—but, on the contrary, that the plaster actually liberates the ammonia.—All the supposed good results, therefore, obtained from the mixture, are manifestly due to that portion of the ammonia not driven off by the plaster—as, for instance, when an inadequate quantity of plaster has been used. In all the cases reported, where the proportions have been equal, little or no benefit to the crop has been observed. As to the sulphate of ammonia there is no such substance formed by the mixture: it is a figment of the brain of theorists and scientific men. (e) What takes place in the soil after the mixture has been buried, we of course know nothing about. But admitting that the sulphate of ammonia is then formed, where is the evidence we have that it constitutes a valuable food for plants? (f) And here I must recur to the glowing encomiums which the editor has passed upon it in his memorable "Sur-rejoinder." "In order" he states (page 448) "that no part of the question involved in the controversy may be left uncovered" (especially as his Essay was destined to form, in the language of his coadjutor, if not his own, a "complete text-book for nearly every description of manure" in general, and sulphate of ammonia in particular) he proceeds to inform us, in italics, that the aforesaid "sulphate of ammonia is a most powerful—a most efficient manure; and that it has attested its worth by *actual experiments*, conducted by experienced practical farmers." In proof of this assertion he cites the English tables from Prof. Johnston's Ag. Chemistry, which apparently award a distinguished value to the substance in question.

Now mark how a plain tale shall put down all this special pleading and unauthorized assertion. Prof. Johnston states repeatedly and explicitly in his work, that the Sulphate of Ammonia of his experiments was not a pure sulphate. To the first table quoted by the editor, the author appends a note in these words: "The Sulphate of Ammonia was prepared from Urine, and therefore contained other admixtures. The straw was strongest, coarsest and longest in ripening where this sulphate was applied. The two guanos produced little luxuriance, but the lots to which they were applied were soonest ripe." (Prof. Johnston's Ag. Chemistry, page 362.) But is what still more to the point is as follows: "But the sulphate of ammonia here employed was that prepared by Messrs. Turnbull of Glasgow—which is not merely a sulphate of ammonia, but a variable and undetermined mixture. It is prepared from urine, and I believe is contaminated also with a considerable portion of saline substances artificially added to it. That it contains many substances useful to plants, there can be no doubt, and that it may prove a valuable manure is exceedingly probable, but under its present name it can only lead to false deductions in experimental agriculture." [See Appendix pp. 61—62. Edition 1850.] If the editor should ever publish a second

edition of the "text book," revised, corrected, improved and enlarged, I hope he will find room for the admission of these extracts. (g)

Now when the editor was throwing stones at me for my want of "manliness" and "ingenuousness," he ought to have reflected that he too lived in a glass house. Was it ingenuous to omit these qualifying remarks, which nullify the whole force of his argument? He has proved his industry and research in a hundred ways, and it ought to be supposed that he was fully conversant with all the works he quotes on scientific agriculture—for it is his vocation—and he is the Mentor to whose lessons we look for the words of wisdom and truth. As for us hard-working farmers, we have no time to study such things—and it is well perhaps that we have not.

I have still another consideration to offer respecting this much vaunted manure. Is sulphate of ammonia found any where in a natural state? (h) Does it exist, either singly or combined, in any of the 55 elementary bodies which constitute all organic or inorganic matter? Has its presence been detected in any of the numerous analyses of soils, or plants, or fruits, or grains—in fish, flesh or fowl? If it has not, whence the necessity of regarding it as such a desideratum in practical agriculture? Ammonia abundantly exists in other and indispensable forms; and since the beginning of time, vegetation has flourished with considerable luxuriance on the food already provided for it by nature. If the sulphate of ammonia had been of such vast importance, Nature would not have left it to the quackery of man to supply the omission by his clumsy chemical combinations, to the injury, if not destruction, of the most valuable and highly concentrated manure in the world.

I trust I have thus, not unsuccessfully, shown that the image before which the editor has fallen down, and worshipped with so much devotion, is altogether the work of man's hands, and that it has no power or vitality in it. When the props which now support it shall be removed by enlightened experience, and it comes to the ground, as it surely will, by its own weight, it will be found to be composed of incongruous materials, without any principle of adhesion to keep it intact.

In conclusion, I wish to offer a few suggestions to those who may feel enough interest in this discussion to subject the matter at issue to a practical test. The mixtures should be prepared in various proportions—say 1st. $\frac{1}{4}$ plaster and $\frac{3}{4}$ guano—2d. plaster and guano equal parts—and 3d. $\frac{3}{4}$ plaster and $\frac{1}{4}$ guano. The preparation ought to be made 10 days or two weeks, or perhaps longer, before it is wanted for use, that the full benefit of the mixture may be obtained. The guano should be finely sifted, and the several mixtures frequently stirred and well worked, that the incorporation or combination may be as perfect as possible. This will probably be facilitated by the addition of a little water, sufficient to moisten the ingredients if they are in a dry state. The land designed for the experiments ought to be poor: half an acre, or three quarters, will be enough for the whole, if the experimenter cannot conveniently appropriate more. On each division, the same quantity of guano, irrespective of the plaster, should be applied—say 250 or 300 lbs. to the acre. Side by side with the mixtures, on a 4th division, an equal quantity of guano alone should be applied; and a 5th portion should remain without any application. Though perfect

accuracy in ascertaining the results would be very desirable, yet it will be sufficient for all practical purposes, when the crop is reaped and cured, to weigh it as we weigh hay or oats. These suggestions are made for an experiment on wheat. I am not aware that there is any thing unfair in them, especially as the plaster is not taken into the element of cost, or of value. (i) If, however, the editor thinks he can suggest a more eligible mode, I will thank him to offer it; but as I have already twice invited him to join me in an appeal to his readers, without receiving any response in return, I fear he looks with disfavor on any such test. (j) He might possibly regard it as a sort of *experimentum crucis*. Indeed, in the few remarks he appended to my last letter, he speaks of being perfectly satisfied on the subject; and he seems to have settled down into a state of complacency, such as we might suppose Hercules to have felt after the termination of his labors. As he saw nothing in that communication—or rather only one thing—deserving of notice, so I presume he will discover nothing more in this. I seriously apprehend the case of my friend will end in final impenitence: "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone." But I do not address myself wholly to him: I appeal to a higher tribunal—that of the intelligent readers of the American Farmer; and by their judgment, founded on those principles from which alone all available knowledge is derived, I am perfectly content to stand or fall.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1851. T. S. P.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written, I have ascertained the results of some experiments in mixing plaster with guano, which are so interesting in themselves, and confirm so fully the statement of Mr. Pusey, that I trust I shall be pardoned for somewhat extending the length of this communication.

No. 1. On the 19th of August, I sifted very finely a small quantity of guano, out of which I weighed 120 grains. At the same time I weighed 120 grains of plaster. Both were placed, separately, in a "water bath" for an hour and twenty minutes, and thoroughly dried. On putting them in the scales again, the weight of the guano was found to be 92 grains, being a loss of 28 grains of moisture, or 23½ per cent. The guano was unusually damp, the bag having been exposed for some time to a very humid atmosphere. There was no appreciable loss in the plaster.

No. 2. From the same parcel of guano I weighed 120 grains more, which was not dried; the amount of moisture being assumed at 28 grains, as in No. 1. I also weighed 120 grains of plaster to mix with it.

The guano and plaster for the two experiments were then respectively put in cups, and the ingredients intimately mixed—a small quantity of water being added, to fulfil the conditions indicated by Mr. Pusey. I think, but am not certain, that I added a little water a second time; but the atmosphere was so damp that it has only been within a few days that the mixtures have become comparatively dry. The vessels were set away in a secure place, to which no person had access but myself, and the contents occasionally, though not daily, stirred. At no time was I able to discover that the odor of the ammonia was diminished, and the result will show that the volatilization must have been promoted.

Yesterday, after the expiration of two weeks,

both mixtures were placed in the water bath, and dried for an hour and twenty-five minutes. No. 1 weighed 188 grains, showing a net loss of 24 grains, equal to 26 per cent. of the guano. No. 2 weighed 192½ grains, indicating a loss of 19½ grains, equivalent to 21 per cent. of the guano. I had previously tried the quality of this guano by burning it at a red heat, and ascertained that the loss was 39 or 40 per cent. Assuming this to have been the amount of the volatile ingredients, then the proportion driven off by the plaster was, in the one case, nearly two-thirds as much as that expelled by a red heat; and more than half as much in the other.—Whether any portion of this loss is to be referred to the plaster, we have no means of determining without an analysis. Of course there were two agents concerned in the decomposition. For all practical purposes, however, it is sufficient to state that there is a very important loss, and we can arrive at no other intelligent conclusion than that the combination of plaster and guano must be condemned. (k)

Now here is a test which every man may adopt for his own satisfaction, and I respectfully invite the advocates of plaster and guano to submit the matter to such trial as they may deem most conducive to accurate results. I would especially call upon a distinguished friend of the writer, who resides in Alexandria, (Prof. H.) and who is known to be an ardent advocate of the mixture, to institute such experiments as may best illustrate the action of plaster on guano, and favor the public with a report of his investigations. No man is more competent to the performance of such a work; and no man can carry greater weight with it, as being that of a man of science and a lover of truth. (l)

In view then of these unexpected and surprising results, (m) we may perhaps now congratulate ourselves that we are approaching land, after having been so long tossed on the billows of theory and conjecture. And I think I may venture to ask my friend of the Am. Farmer—not exactly in the language which Hamlet addressed to poor Yorick's skull, nor yet in the spirit of boasting, but in terms somewhat altered to suit the occasion,—Where be his sulphate of ammonia now? (n) Where his harsh epithets and facetious anecdotes? What has become of his "fixers" of the "volatile elements"—his preventives of "gaseous exhalations" and "aerial excursions"—his "conservative" theories and "unequivocal assurance of resulting profits"? (o) The next time he makes an onslaught on a correspondent, (p) let me commend to him, in all kindness, the amenities of liberal discussion—and the toleration of opinions, courteously expressed, however they may be at variance with his own; for truth, in a fair conflict, is always a match for error, though the one is single and the other infinite.

Sept. 3, 1851.

T. S. P.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

We give insertion to the fourth letter of our correspondent "T. S. P."—not that we think he is entitled to it on the score of its courteous bearing; for the general tone, in its personalities, is not more unsuited to the occasion, than uncalled for; but every one to his taste.

His course is so marvellously like certain erratic beings we wot of, which

"Wiring in, and wiring out,
Always moving, yet full of doubt,"
that any attempt to convince him, is throwing our

time away. He starts with the proposition,—nay the *fact*, as he contended, that the addition of Plaster to Guano, renders the latter inert and valueless,—literally destroys all of its fertilizing properties; and relies on one or two inconclusive, very limited, and almost isolated experiments to prove it; also that the combination forming Sulph. of Ammonia, (then admitted in its full force) is not available to the plants, and was of little or no value; if not in so many words, this view is held out, and that it is quite insoluble. Indeed his evidence so far, has not been sufficient as we believe, to prove any thing, on either side of the question.

We cited a number of cases—of facts, based on actual experiment by practical men, and on an extended scale,—some of them for several years using the articles in combination; and with the most satisfactory results; and can give others did we deem them necessary. We have also shown that the sulph. of ammonia is one of the most soluble of salts,—although not volatile in its nature, and that it is a valuable fertilizer. Drowning men will catch at straws; our correspondent, driven from his first ground, admits that he did not know as much of the nature and properties of sulph. of ammonia as he thought he did, and is willing to allow that it is possessed of some little virtue;—but passing by all our facts,—satisfactory as they are to the minds of most others, now comes forward after several months research, and begs the question,—whether Plaster has any effect in arresting and fixing the ammonia in Guano? Although the *scent* may be pretty strong, this seems like,—in huntsman's phrase, “running on the back track,” before determining, even in his own mind, the actual course of his game. He first contends,—and we merely illustrate by a parity of reasoning—that *cold* killed the patients; and cites his authorities, and gives us the symptoms, to prove it. Now, he maintains with equal pertinacity, that there was no cold in the case at all, even if such an agent exists, “or is found in a natural state.”

In other words, after writing pages, and laboring hard, to prove the deleterious and ruinous effects of Plaster on Guano, by fixing and retaining the ammonia, he now argues that it has no such tendency! and cites Mr. Pusey, Member of Parliament, as authority—for what? to prove that Plaster does not arrest the escape of ammonia, or “sweeten” his stables; thus proving, as far as it proves any thing, that our correspondent's first positions and assumptions, were all false; and that two at least of the patients in his limited practice, just died a natural death;—insomuch as to the Plaster having any agency in producing so dire a catastrophe.

Men die sometimes from natural causes; and Guano often fails to produce satisfactory results when unmixed with the dreaded Plaster of Paris. It might possibly not be amiss in a general way, for the student first to ascertain that the patient was *dead*, before he attempted by dissection, to determine the cause. But if his life is forfeited, “without benefit of clergy,” to save the character and credit of a quack Doctor, it matters little whether nature, the knife, or the deadly poison in a dose of plaster, ends his career. If Plaster does not arrest and fix the ammonia, how then is it so very injurious? We never heard before that plaster was poison to plants, or to land; though possibly, our friend could induce some to believe, even in this doctrine.

Our friend does us overmuch honor, as to “special pleading;” we can return the compliment with the utmost sincerity; and as we intend to keep in good humor with all the world, “and the rest of mankind,”—of course including our friend, we will follow his example for once and try “special pleading.” In Mr. Bunch's experiments furnished by our friend, and given in our Sept. number, and “its character is of nature to speak for itself,” he tells us that “the roots of the young corn, as soon as they touched the guano, [i. e. Guano and Plaster, equal parts] all died;” also, that plaster never did him any good “first or last” on any of his crops. Ergo, as our friend reasons, plaster is good for nothing, but to kill corn.

It would seem that *this patient* at least,—i. e. Mr. Bunch's corn, was certainly *dead*.—Mr. B. says so expressly—his epitaph is written; “Here I am.” We like *facts*;—this *Caput mortuum* kind of argument, and it is therefore a fair case for a Coroner's Jury and the Dissecting Knife.

Our learned friend tells you, gentlemen of the jury, and has proved it conclusively—to his satisfaction, that Plaster kills Guano “as dead as a herring,” and no mistake. Now what killed Mr. Bunch's corn? It could not be the guano, as Mr. B. supposes; for the Plaster had killed that, past redemption and resurrection. If the guano was killed,—and you can arrive at no other rational conclusion, gentlemen, from the pleading of my learned friend, it stands to reason and common sense, that it was the *PLASTER*, and nothing else that killed Mr. Bunch's corn! unless indeed, by some possibility,—by some false reasoning,—you might come to the supposition merely, that this Guano, *Hydra*-like, and “*Hero*”—like, in his expiring agonies, did not know when he was “defeated,” but like the valiant old General that “never surrenders,” and who put to rout Santa Anna and his Mexicans, horse, foot, and dragoons, yet had the *stamina*, the audacity, to kill Mr. Bunch's corn!!

Our respected correspondent now announces, as with the martial notes of his bugle, after “the scene of carnage” was over, [and he appears to contemplate “the wounded and the dying” with much complacency,—but “with all due deference” we venture the opinion, that his quotations from Holy writ, are not more happy, or in any better taste, than those of the “*Hero* of Buena Vista;”] “If Sulphate of Ammonia had been of such vast importance, Nature would not have left it to the quackery of man to supply the omission by his clumsy, chemical combinations, to the injury, if not destruction of the most valuable and highly concentrated manure in the world.”

It is an easy thing to string together a set of words, when *words* alone are wanting to finish a sentence, or round a period; and as the most appropriate reply to our correspondent's *argumentum ad judicium*, (as we suppose he would have us to take it) we will ask him a simple question or two, and leave the answer to our readers, to whom he now appeals as “a higher tribunal;” for although his proposition, or problem,—his *Ultima ratio*, has at least the merit of being specific, it is rather easier to answer and to solve, than some in Euclid; and the application is general, if it has any. It was the boast of Augustus, *Urbem lateritiam inventis, marmoream reliquit*. [Trans. for the “hard working farmer;” it would be an insult to do so for our friend, as he is doubtless a classical scholar,—quoting Latin as fluently as common English; “He

found a city built of bricks, and he left it constructed of marble." We think it much more appropriate, than the one assumed by our friend, *Utilium sagaz rerum* [trans. for "the hard working farmer,"] "Sagacious in making important and useful discoveries."

But to the simple question. Does "Nature" give us a moiety of the preparations used as Medicine, and in the Arts, in the form or "chemical combinations," used by man? If the "Clumsy Chemical Combinations" of men have effected no good purpose in the Science of Medicine, then the Medical Profession has been the greatest Humbug that ever existed, "since the beginning of time." Does nature form Steel, ready made to our hands?—the most useful and necessary of all metals, and with which all others,—even the Granite rock, is worked and fashioned at pleasure. We had supposed, in "our farthing rush light,"—disclaimed tho' it has been in its application, yet in effect, it is still sneeringly insinuated—that "Nature" formed the *iron ore*, alone; and that it remained for the "quackery of man to supply the omission by his clumsy chemical combinations."

Has "Nature," from any of her 'gushing fountains' dispensed the Nitric, Sulphuric, or Hydrochloric Acids, for the use and benefit of man? or has not the all wise Creator of the Universe in his inscrutable Wisdom, in the formation of the elements of three at least of the most powerful and destructive agents in existence,—Steam, Gun-Cotton, and Lightning, given at the same time to man, the skill, by his "clumsy chemical combinations," to guide and impel the Ocean Steamer over the Mountain Wave, as well in calms as in storms, by night as well as day, and against wind and tide?—to rend asunder even the massive rock itself?—with the Magnetic Telegraph, to annihilate time and space, and with a voice as gentle as the "music of the spheres," hold sweet converse with kindred spirits, a thousand leagues apart? If we cannot round a period with equal grace, we think it may be done with at least equal *point*, as does our respected correspondent. To use the appropriate language of our friend, "the achievements of scientific men, in many departments of nature, have been wonderful,—almost angelic;" yet forsooth, if any one attempts to render guano, dung! more durable, and of course more profitable to "the hard working farmer," [or even ploughing it in, instead of a top dressing, for "the principle is the same in both cases," it is aiding Nature] it is "adding perfume to the violet,"—it is "painting the lilly," yea, even "gilding fine gold;"—it is beyond mortal ken, with all its "clumsy chemical combinations"! It is to be hoped our friend may not go quite "Guano mad." We believed from the first,—and subsequent experience has but strengthened that belief, that our correspondent has undertaken to teach others, what he had little or no practical knowledge of, himself; he could write much better, if he understood his subject better. He commenced the *onslaught*; and as we are not fond of,—in fact have no taste like our correspondent, for "scenes of carnage," either of life or character, we now close the controversy as regards him; lest it degenerates still more into personalities;—it would be a waste of words still further to argue the question; and our readers are probably tired of the subject,—for the present at least. We close it with a short extract of a letter from a gentleman who makes annual use of from 4 to 6 tons of Guano. He writes,

"I was one of the first to use Guano in this neighborhood, and have used it largely ever since, and *always when mixed with Plaster of Paris*; and I may add, *always with good effect*. Such is also the general practice in the neighborhood." We do not give the name of the writer, not having his permission to do so; but vouch for his standing and respectability as second to none in this community.

Notes by the Editor of the American Farmer.

a. We did not suppose that our correspondent would be satisfied,—one who has the *modesty* to assume the mantle of the *Hero of Buena Vista*, is not easily satisfied with any explanation that may disclose his own deficient knowledge.

The excrements of birds, of which guano consists, when first voided, does not contain ammonia in any appreciable quantity; but merely nitrogenous compounds, capable of being converted into ammonia, or more properly speaking, of furnishing ammonia, through the agency of decomposition. To promote which decomposition, a certain degree of moisture is requisite. Not meeting with this moisture upon the islands where Peruvian guano is formed, the nitrogenous matters remain undecomposed, intact, and, consequently, no ammonia is formed—none lost.

In our climate, there is sufficient moisture arising from rains and dews, even in the driest seasons to produce or permit the above mentioned decomposition. The beneficial action of rains, or the application of water upon guano, is to be referred, *first*, to its washing the soluble portions of it deeper into the earth and enabling it to hold the ammonia, until it may be called for by the wants of the plants:—and *secondly*, to the affinity of water for ammonia, and its consequent capacity to absorb it. But as rain is not, at all times forthcoming when wanted, we add plaster by the way of a retainer, until nature comes to our aid.

b. Our correspondent appears not to know, that the covering of the guano with earth, and the application of water, as practised by the Peruvians, acts in a two-fold way as *fixers*.

c. The gentleman here so disgracefully spoken of, has proved the *truth of his theories*, by the substantial improvement of his land, as well as of his pecuniary circumstances.

d. The discriminating, unprejudiced, reader will perceive, that Mr. Pusey, in his conclusions, as to the action of plaster, fully admits, that it will, in a state of solution, decompose the carbonate of ammonia. This admission sustains us most fully in the views we have heretofore advanced, and is fatal to the pretensions set up by "T. S. P.," that plaster is inert and worthless. It is strange, that he should adduce such testimony to sustain himself, as it places him in one of these unpleasant dilemmas—he either did not, or would not, understand the evidence of his own witness. He may have the benefit of either horn. Every reader knows that plaster, when applied to the soil, is subject to be dissolved by the rains, when, according to the showing of Mr. Pusey, it becomes operative, and acts upon ammonia, in the way we have previously stated.

With regard to Mr. Pusey's theory, that the carbonate of ammonia should decompose the sulphate of lime, form a carbonate of lime, and free the sulphuric acid; so far it is true, and just what we contend for; but that the sulphuric acid, thus freed, should refuse to unite with nascent ammonia, is, to

speak with as little harshness as possible, altogether improbable. His own experiment to test the presence of escaping ammonia should have proved this to him, as he found, when he brought *hydrochloric acid* (spirits of salt) in contact with the escaping fumes that sal ammonia was formed. Had sulphuric acid been used, sulphate of ammonia would have been the result.

e. The denial by "T. S. P." of the formation of such a substance, in the way indicated, does not in the least surprise us, who have watched his course throughout our discussion; nor, are we surprised that he should set up his crude and undigested notion, against a well established law of chemistry; in doing so, he is but consistent with himself; his plan is, to denounce every thing which he does not comprehend, or which militates against the veracity of his chemical attainments.

f. We proved the value of sulphate of ammonia as manure by the experiments quoted in our *Sur-Rejoinder*, and it savors of boldness for "T. S. P." to question its virtues now.

g. After our "*Sur-Rejoinder*," of June last, was in type, discovering that, in 4 out of the 6 experiments which we quoted, *Sulphate of Ammonia* had been used, we felt anxious to explain what it was, to such of our readers as might not be acquainted with the meaning of the term,—and turning to Johnston's Appendix to his Agricultural Chemistry, p. 81, in a paragraph, on the action of Sulphate of Ammonia, we found the following sentence,—"The makers, the Messrs. Turnbull of Glasgow inform me that it is prepared by adding sulphuric acid to fermenting *Urine*, and evaporating to dryness." These were the very words we used, and what now becomes of "T. S. P.'s" charge of disingenuousness? The definition quoted by us, did not claim that the sulphate of ammonia was *pure*. On the contrary, it stated it to consist of sulphuric acid and fermented Urine, evaporated to dryness,—and every body, "T. S. P." excepted, must necessarily know, that a Sulphate of Ammonia, thus compounded, must be impure, as Urine, besides ammonia in two forms, contains *Urea*—a substance convertible by decomposition into ammonia, *Uric acid*, *ucus*, *sulphates of potash and soda*, *chloride of sodium*, *siliceous earth* and *water*. Our readers, therefore, we, think, will conclude with us, that nothing short of desperation could have induced our correspondent to venture upon a charge so utterly groundless and untenable.

h. We would ask our erudite friend, whether turtle-soup is found any where in a natural state? and yet it is decidedly good!

i. With regard to the experiments recommended to be made by "T. S. P." we cannot accord to the plan suggested by him our approbation. The exposure of the plaster and guano to atmospheric influences for 10 days or 2 weeks after being mixed, is what we cannot sanction—the ammonia already formed, would certainly be driven off before the plaster could act as a retainer. The better plan would be, to plough in as soon after admixture as possible—once beneath the soil in combination with plaster, the volatile parts of the guano would be conserved by the united action of earth, heat, moisture, and the chemical affinities.

j. After stating his plan for carrying on certain experiments, Mr. "T. S. P." says:

"If, however, the editor thinks he can suggest a more eligible mode, I will thank him to offer it; but as I have already twice invited him to join me in an appeal to his readers, without receiving any re-

sponse in return, I fear he looks with disfavor on any such tests."

In the above paragraph our correspondent does us injustice no doubt unintentionally. In his *Rejoinder*, in *June* last, he expressed the wish that we would join him in eliciting *facts* in connection with the use of guano. To that appeal we replied thus in the same paper:—

"We join our own wish with that of our correspondent, that gentlemen who have used guano, in connection with *plaster*, or by *itself*, would report to us the results of their experience in its use. Our object, like his, is to elicit the truth, and place the agricultural public in possession of such lights, as cannot fail to direct them in the most economical way of using this great fertilizer."

This was certainly a response expressed in the most prompt and kindly manner, and why it was forgotten, it is not our purpose to inquire: but will add, that nothing would give us more pleasure, than to see a series of *well conducted* experiments made by different gentlemen, in the several States in which guano is used. And it would give us equal pleasure to publish the results of all such experiments.

k. We have a word or so to say about these "interesting" experiments that "T. S. P." has heralded forth with such triumphal air. They are, doubtless "interesting" to him; but they will be *amusing* to those who understand how experiments should be made: when they come to reflect, how closely he has enacted the farce of "*Time's labor lost*," they will be merry, indeed; for no experimenter, however visionary he may have been, ever carried on a series of experiments with so little promise about them. They are inconclusive in their very natures—they were not calculated to prove anything, and do not prove anything, against the admixture of plaster and guano together, when properly conducted. They are as pointless as "*Point no Point*," the sailors wot of. We would advise *Liebig*, *Bouissingault*, and *Kane*, to stand back—to shrink within themselves, and ponder over their own littleness, whilst we describe the wonderful researches of that eminent chemist "*T. S. P.*" To commence: "*T. S. P.*" weighs 120 grs. of guano, cooks it a little, and finds a loss of 28 grs., and concludes that the guano contained that much moisture. And then he takes another 120 grains of the same guano, mixes it with an equal weight of plaster, stirs it scientifically with a nice little spoon once, twice, several times, being very careful that no one sees it but himself; actually adds water to it *once*, but is not certain whether he repeated the watering process; and then, as a *finale*, he toasts it considerably. Whether he did it brown, or not, he does not say. But two things he proves beyond all doubt. *First*,—that his chemical immortality is done to a turn,—and, *secondly*, that plaster is very indigestible, or at least lies heavily on his stomach. With such results the world must stand aghast. "Previously" to these very "interesting" experiments "he had tried the *quality* of the guano, by burning it at a red heat," found "the loss was 39 or 40 per cent.," which loss he very scientifically, in his own conceit, assumed as the quantity of "volatile ingredients" in the guano, losing sight, altogether, of the fact, by his own showing, that, in every 120 grains of guano, there were "28 grains of moisture," forgetting that, besides the "volatile ingredients," there are, as has been shown by one of the best analyses ever made,

at least 12 per cent. of organic matter in guano, which, though destructible by fire at a "red heat," is not "volatile elements." So then, if we take his ascertained quantity of moisture, as the quantity present in the guano, which is $23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and add the 12 per cent. of organic matter, the two quantities make, together, 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of water and organic matter, to be deducted from his 39 or 40 per cent. which he assumed as the quantity of ammonia driven off by his "red heat;" this deduction in the one case leaves but 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ in the other, of "volatile elements" driven off. Surely, after such rare specimens of chemical accuracy, "T. S. P." must lose caste as a teacher of the science, and must be estopped from denouncing those analytical chemists, who maintain, that there is a chemical affinity between Sulphuric acid and ammonia, and that the two bodies will unite and form a soluble salt.

We will, in this connection, leave our friend wrapped in the mantle of his greatness, simply adding, that what his guano loses in the first experiment, he terms moisture; but in the second, where the major part of the loss is of the same nature, (with the 12 per cent. of organic matter, which he never dreamt of in his philosophy) he terms it guano,—but so the world wags, and so will it wag to the end. "No dog so good as ours," says the old adage.

For the prosecution of these *model* experiments, "T. S. P." deserves a medal, but whether the material be gold, or leather, must be determined by the fact, that, by his surprising chemical acumen and tact, he converted water and organic matter into "volatile elements," without being aware that he had done so! We venture the assertion, that, if alchemy is ever revived, it will be under the auspices of the profound "T. S. P." The world must not, therefore, be astonished, should he hereafter, discover the Philosopher's stone, as his discoveries already have been marvellous beyond all comparison.

t. We feel rejoiced at his appeal to professor H., as he is, by his enlightened mind, and scientific attainments, just the gentleman to conduct experiments as they ought to be.

m. We doubt not that "T. S. P." thought the results of his experiments "unexpected and surprising," because it is very evident that he did not understand them. Many a man may be a very plausible—nay, pretty writer, and still be a wretchedly poor chemist. Little boats should keep in shallow waters.

n. Sulphate of ammonia stands now where it did before the assault of "T. S. P."—among the best special manures ever used!

o. These are surrounded, as they ever have been, by the smiles of the lovers of true science, and will so remain, as monuments to rebuke the whole tribe of pretenders.

p. It is as unfair, as it is untrue, for "T. S. P." to hold us up as the *assailant*. This disingenuous attempt to present a false issue before our readers, is ungenerous and unmanly. He made the first "onslaught" upon us, in a communication published in our *April* number—that "onslaught" was unprovoked by us. We replied to it firmly, though respectfully. In the *June* number he renewed his attack with great violence and discourtesy, to which we rejoined. In the *August* number, he again attacked us, in a communication of some seven columns length. To this we simply answered one

of his questions, and repelled an unworthy insinuation which he had made, alledging that we had written a paragraph in the *June* number, laudatory of our "Sur-Rejoinder." It was not for want of respect that we did not reply, in detail, to his *August* communication; but because there was, in reality, nothing in it that we had not more than answered in *June*, and, because, we have no taste for couching a lance with wind-mills.

It will be seen by our readers, that "T. S. P." has repeated in his present communication, the unwarrantable allegation, which he made in *August*, viz:—that we wrote a paragraph which appeared in the *June* number, praising our "Sur-Rejoinder." In the brief reply which we made in *August*, to the charge, we distinctly disavowed the authorship.—These were our words:—"The writer of the *Sur-Rejoinder* neither wrote, nor advised the writing, of the paragraph calling attention to it, and is, therefore, not accountable for it."

After so distinct a disclaimer—after so emphatic a disavowal—we did not expect that "T. S. P." would have repeated the charge, but we are disappointed—he has done so! Self respect—respect for our readers—restrain us from expressing what we feel, as to the grossness of this departure from the courtesies of life, and will close, by observing, that the insinuation thus insidiously repeated, is untrue, unworthy of us, and by no means creditable to its author—and that the time was, when no true man would have made a charge without proof, nor repeated it after disavowal. But

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

EXPERIMENT WITH PLASTER AND URINE.

On the 16th of October, we placed two gallons of Urine in a tub, in a situation to encourage fermentation. On the evening of the 18th, we examined it and found it in a high state of putrefaction, throwing off the most pungent fumes, filling the surrounding atmosphere with the most offensive smell. We then sprinkled over the surface of the urine, in all, 1 pint, by measure, of plaster, and stirred it in well. From the moment we began to stir in the plaster, the urine began to cease to emit its ammoniacal odors, and, after stirring it some five or six minutes, it ceased altogether. We then put the tub away, and re-examined it on Monday the 20th ult., and found it perfectly inodorous, as we knew it would be, as a union between the sulphuric acid and the ammonia had in the meantime taken place, and given fixidity to the latter, by changing it from a carbonate into a sulphate, thus transforming it from a volatile, into an involatile substance; thereby proving, that though sulphate of ammonia may not be found in a "state of nature," it is susceptible of being formed by art—by even so simple a process as the one we have described; and when so formed, there can be no question in the minds of those who understand its action, reaction, and properties, but that it is a most powerful and active manure, "T. S. P.'s" opinion or notion to the contrary notwithstanding.

GUANOED LANDS.—LANDS which may have been treated to guano and sown to wheat this fall, should be sowed to Clover, or clover and orchard grass early next spring: the clover and grass seeds to be rolled in.

13 Advertisements unavoidably omitted in this number will appear in our next.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER.

Our notices of the work of this month must necessarily be brief. We shall, therefore, proceed at once to designate such things as ought to be attended to

ON THE FARM.

Fattening Hogs.—Pen your hogs for fattening so soon as the mast of the woods cease to keep them on the increase. While fattening treat them as we advised last month and you will not be far from doing the thing right.

Gathering materials for manure.—Let it be your first duty to gather every thing on your place convertible into manure, and be sure when gathered to so dispose of the materials as that none of their virtues shall be lost. The best present positions for them are your cow-yards and pig-pens.

Stiff Clays.—Such lands are always improved in texture by fall or winter ploughing, provided they be broken up when neither wet nor too dry.

Roots of all kinds.—Attend to the harvesting and care of these in good time.

Corn-Cobs.—As these either ground, or cooked, make good strong cattle food, they should be appropriated to that purpose.

Corn-stalks.—These should be economised either for cattle food, or manure—used either way they will prove a source of profit.

Milch Cows.—Care for these so that they will be able to yield profitable supplies of milk and butter. Warm stabling or sheds, nourishing food and kind treatment are the conditions to ensure these results.

Working animals.—Let these be well fed and comfortably housed and cared for.

Sheep.—These should have sheds and a yard, both of which should be well bedded. Their food should be regularly given them thrice a day. It is too soon to take them up; but not too soon to make arrangements for their winter quarters.

Young Cattle and Stock.—All your young stock should have good sheds to winter in, and be well provided with food, if you desire them to attain a size that may reflect credit on you as a breeder.—The idea of growing a fine animal upon straw alone is too fanciful a notion to be entertained by any sensible man.

Apples.—Gather and put these away for winter keeping. Let them be hand-picked and carefully handled afterwards.

Apple Butter.—Attend to the making this early.

Granaries and Corn houses.—These should be well cleansed before the grain is stored away in them.

Draining.—The advantages which result from draining wet lands are incalculable.

Fire-wood.—Make arrangements to cut and haul in your fire-wood. Be sure to secure a supply sufficient to carry you not only through the winter, but to last until the coming of the succeeding one.

Carts and Wagons.—These should always be ready for effective service; therefore, examine them, and if repairs be necessary, have them promptly made.

Gearing of all kinds should be overlooked, mended if necessary, and greased with tanner's oil mixed with lamp-black.

Implements and tools.—Have these all overhauled and repaired. Such as may not be in use should be painted with a cheap paint, and put away under cover. Thus treated they last longer.

Fences.—These you should carefully examine and have repaired. Timely attention to this duty is true economy.

Orchards.—If you have a good orchard on your place make it a point of duty to keep it so. Examine it carefully and extend to each tree the attention we have so often advised. To ensure good fruit the soil of your orchard must be kept in good heart. Trees require manuring as much as any other crop that grows on your farm. If the bark of the trees are moss grown, the moss should be scraped off with an iron scraper. If the bark be scaly, it should be removed,—and in either case the trunks of the trees should be treated to a dressing composed, in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. of flour sulphur and 1 qt. of salt. It can be put on with a hard shoe brush. Good fair apples can only be secured by attending to these matters. We are not the advocate of much pruning. Dead and interlocking limbs should be cut off. The wounds thus inflicted should be rendered smooth and have a cement made of equal parts of rosin, beeswax and turpentine painted over them, while the mixture is warm—over this sand should be freely dashed.

Cellars and Outhouses.—If not recently done, these should be cleaned out and white-washed.—Health, comfort, and appearance, all combine to commend these duties to your acceptance.

Materials for manure.—Save all your ashes, poultry dung, bones, rags, urine, soap suds, and offals of every description,—for in each and all of these are to be found the principles of reproduction—those principles which will fertilize your land, make it yield luxuriant crops, and, as a consequence, improve your fortune.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.

As this is the time for action, we shall proceed at once to point out such matters as should be attended to.

Spinach.—Weed and thin out your winter spinach.

Corn Salad and Winter Cresses.—Treat them as advised for winter cresses.

Asparagus Beds.—If you have delayed winter dressing your asparagus beds, give them a dressing early this month.

Lettuce.—Your lettuce plants in frames should be aired every fair mild day. This attention is necessary to prevent their drawing up and becoming tender and weakly. Sow seeds in your hot-beds.

Small Salting. should now be sown in hot-beds.

Garlick and Shallots may advantageously be planted out early this month.

Winter Cabbages, &c.—See that these are taken up and put away for keeping before hard frosts set in.

Cauliflowers and Broccoli.—As these are now heading, break down some of the largest leaves over the flowers to protect them from the inclemencies of weather.

Turnips, Carrots, Beets, and other roots, should be taken up and put away before hard frosts.

Celery, Endives, and Cardoons must be attended to and blanched during the early part of this month.

Rhubarb and Sea-kale should be sown in the early part of this month.

Artichokes.—These should be dressed for winter.

Dunging and Trenching.—Dung and trench your beds intended for early spring use.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared by John Feast, Florist, 279 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

The months of October and November are busy ones for the florists, in having every thing prepared for the coming winter; particular care is required in securing from the severity of the weather such plants, &c. as will not stand without protection; some require a greenhouse, while others a frame or a covering with mats, or most anything, to keep the sun from the plant when in a frozen state, which often proves fatal, until they become acclimated, especially in this latitude, while a little further south they require no protection at all, as the Lagerstroemias, Pomegranates, and many others that could be mentioned, of pretty flowering shrubs, needing only a little care for two or three years, before they will become quite hardy to stand our winters, though they might fail in some situations, and in others succeed; but the surest plan is to trench your ground deep, and give plenty of drainage, with some coarse, rough fabric, so that the plants will have a dry bottom, and if so, they generally do well. The borders will require a top-dressing of good fresh soil, as there is more nourishment in that, being full of fibre, than so much manure continually poured in the ground; if half the quantity was added of top turfy soil, instead of manure, annually, the result would be shown the first season of finer growth and a more brilliant display of flowers throughout the summer and fall.

All planting should be done this month if possible, and the laying out of grounds, planting out box as edging, and such plants as are usually removed in the fall.

Bulbous Roots, if not planted, should be now, and such as Tuberoses, Ferrarias, Gladioluses, and Dahlias, should be taken up and put away in a proper place for the winter, where the frost cannot hurt them; let them dry a few days before packing them away, for they are not so liable to rot as when put away just where taken out of the ground.

Nothing is required in the houses more than to keep the plants in good condition; give plenty of air at all times when the weather is fine; fumigate with tobacco, if any appearance of green fly, and when the nights get cool, keep a little fire, so as to keep the house at a regular temperature, which should range from 50° to 60°, if plants are not intended for forcing; but for more tender plants, there should be a much higher temperature to succeed well. Many of the tropical plants require to be plunged in a hot-bed, made of tan, oak leaves, or any thing that will throw out a heat, and give nourishment to the plants, as Combretums, Ixoras, Aeschynanthus, Gloriosas, Ipomeas, Hoya Imperialis, Rondalesias, and many others too numerous to mention. By giving them this high degree of temperature, they more than pay for the trouble bestowed, with their brilliant display of bloom.

Plants in cold frames will require the sashes on in cold nights, but keep the plants as hardy as possible by giving plenty of air through the day, and if a lining is required to keep out the frost, collect leaves or long litter, and place round to the edge of the frame a foot or two thick, secured with boards to keep it in its place. Many plants can be kept in this way as well as in the greenhouse, owing to its regular degree of warmth, but require careful covering with mats or shutters to prevent the frost from penetrating, which destroys the whole collection, when a little care would have saved them.

The Penn. The Penn. State Agricultural Society's Cattle Show took place last week—considering it was the first Exhibition, we are told it was very creditable to the Society—A number of our citizens were in attendance, and it will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. Whitman, one of our spirited Implement Manufacturers, that he bore off some of the honors of the occasion—The State of Pennsylvania makes an annual appropriation of \$2000 to the Society. The Hon. Mr. Stevenson, of Va. delivered the Annual Address—and no doubt it was an able one.

The Prince George's, Md. Show also came off last week, and fully realized the expectations of the public—Col. Hughes, of A. A. Co., who has resigned his station in the Army, for the purpose of devoting himself to the pursuits of a Maryland farmer, delivered the address, which is represented as an able and interesting performance. Gen. Thomas F. Bowie was elected President for the ensuing year.

The Valley Agricultural Society of Va. also held their Show during the past month, and was well attended, and gave very general satisfaction.

Our friend "Panola," from Edgecomb county, N. Carolina, will please accept our grateful acknowledgements, for the list of subscribers he has sent us. Such evidences of friendship for ourself, and zeal for the cause of Agriculture, are as flattering to our ambition, as they are beneficial to the interests of husbandry.

His valuable communication will appear next month. We regret that the press of matter, deny us the pleasure of giving it a place in our pages the present one.

REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO & GRAIN MARKETS.
Reported for the American Farmer by J. W. & E. Reynolds.

The Tobacco market for the past month continued about the same as it was during the previous month, in almost every particular, with the exception of the receipt of a few parcels of ground leaf tobacco, which has been sold at prices ranging from \$5 to 8, according to quality, but we cannot say whether or not these rates for ground leaf will be sustained, as they have just begun to come to market, and the price will depend entirely upon the quantity saved. We quote common dark crop and second Tobacco at \$3 1/2 to 4 1/2; good crop \$4 to 5; good and fine reds \$6 to 8, as per quality.

Wheat, red, 70 to 75 cts.; white 75 to 78c; for family flour, 80 to 85c. Corn, new, 50 to 52c; old do. 52 to 56c. Rye 65 to 67c. Oats 30 to 37c.

Beef Cattle ranged from \$2 1/2 to 3 1/2 on the hoof, equal to \$4 1/2 a 6 1/2 net, and averaging \$2.68 gross.

—Coal, \$5 to 6, according to quality.—Cotton, Va. and Georgia, sales at 8 to 9 1/2c cash and 6 mos., demand fair.—Flour, Howard st. and City Mills, \$3 3/4 a 3.81% per bbl.; the recent rains have increased the ability of the mills to grind.—Rye Flour wanted, at \$3 1/2.—Corn Meal, \$3 1/2.—Family Flour, \$4 1/2 a 5 1/4.—Hay, baled Eastern, \$16 per ton, do. Md. \$14 a 15; wagon hay, \$14 a 15.—Guano, moderate sales at former rates—supply ample—an arrival this week of 650 tons Peruvian.—Cloverseed, \$4 1/2 a 5 for fair to prime parcels, with considerable sales.—Molasses, N. O. 28 a 33c; P. Rico, 23 a 30c.—Sugar firm, N. O. \$4 1/2 a 6 1/2; P. Rico, 4 1/2; Cuba, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2.—Whiskey, 22 1/2 a 23c for bbls., 21c for hds.



THE BEST AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY exhibited at the State Fair, Oct. 1851, will be seen by the following award of premiums:

To E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO., for the largest and best display of Agricultural Implements—the Society's First Premium, viz: \$30.

SEVENTEEN other premiums were awarded to the above firm, amounting to some \$125, as will be seen by reference to the published Reports.

THE Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Harrisburg, Oct. 29, 30 and 31, awarded E. WHITMAN & CO. the following Premiums, viz:

| | |
|--|---------|
| For best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, the highest prize of | \$20.00 |
| For the best Sweep Horse Power (Eddy's) | 10.00 |
| do do Hay Press, | 20.00 |
| do Reaping Machine (McCormick's) | 10.00 |
| Also Diploma for Straw Cutter and Plough. | Nov. 1 |

Baltimore Premium Plows.

MONG the great variety of Plows exhibited at the Maryland State Fair, October, 1851—consisting of some two hundred varieties—including nearly every Plow in use, E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO. were the successful competitors—carrying off the Society's First Premium, for one of their own make, of No. 4, Wiley Plow.

Plowing Match.

AT the Maryland State Fair, 1851, thirteen Plows were entered and contended for the Premiums. The only successful Baltimoreans were E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO., who entered two Plows, and received two of the first premiums offered by the Society.

Nov. 1.

BAMBOROUGH'S WHEAT FAN.—The reputation of this Wheat Fan having become established as the best and most perfect Fan in the World, we refer those in want of them to E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO. corner Light and Pratt st.

W. WHITMAN, & CO.'s Premium Corn Sheller. This is a new article, and superior to any other Sheller, for Horse Power, Price, \$35 and \$40.

Nov. 1. E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO.

APPLE TREES.—A fine lot of Apple trees, which were exhibited at the State Fair—are now for sale by Nov. 1. E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO.

E. WHITMAN, & CO.'s Premium Hay Press. For sale by E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO. Nov. 1.

The Premium Boar EMPEROR for Sale. THE subscriber wishing to cross his breed of hogs with other stock, offers his Russian and Chester Boar EMPEROR, who took the 1st premium at the recent Cattle Show; he is 3 years and 2 months old. Price, \$40. Also, 1 six months old Boar, from a large Delaware Sow, by Emperor, price \$15, and 3 Boar Pigs, same stock as above, delivered at 6 weeks old, about 20th of November, at \$5 each.

Enquire of SAMUEL SANDS, or Nov. 1* GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON, Baltimore.



AGRICULTURAL PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS,

MANUFACTURED BY

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

Office, No. 62 Light, 3d door N. of Pratt st. BALTIMORE,

Viz: Wheat Drills, warranted the most perfect machine of the kind—price \$30.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, made with and without Corn-stalk Lacerators, \$25 to 55.

Corn-stalk Cutters and Grinders, \$30.

Raw Hide Cylindrical and Common Hay and Straw Cutters, \$5 to 25.

Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, \$30.

Corn Shellers for Hand power, \$10 to 30.

Ditto for Horse power, 40 to 85.

Negro Corn Mills (cast iron), \$9 to \$10.

Domestic Corn Mills, made with French Burr and Cologne Stones—excellent, \$110 a 135.

Vegetable Cutters and Potato Washers, \$15 a 20.

Horse Powers, assorted kinds and sizes, \$75, 100 a 135.

Thrashing Machines, ditto, \$40 to 60.

Field and Garden Rollers, \$20 a 55.

PLOWS.

Md. Self-Sharpening, several sizes, at \$5 to 17. Patuxent Double Pointed Plow, new, \$7.

Also, Davis, S. & M. Minor & Horton, and all the most approved patterns in use, at \$2 to 17.

2 and 3 furrow Echelon Plows, for cultivation and seeding—excellent, \$5.50 a 6.50.

Cultivators, Harrows, Brush and Briar Hooks.

Fanning and Separating Mills, \$25 a 35.

Also, Churns, Hay Knives, Scythes, Grain Cradles, Swingle Trees, Sausage Cutters, Apple Peasers and Farming and Garden Tools generally.

Our assortment of Seed Grain, Grass and Garden Seeds, is the largest and most general in this city.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Oct. 1 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Balt.

Cumberland Nurseries.

THE proprietor of the above Nurseries solicits the attention of all Tree Dealers, and Planters, to his present stock of Nursery Articles, including every desirable variety of TREES, PLANTS, VINES, &c., which includes every class of FRUITS, from the Apple down to the Strawberry, as well as a fine stock of Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, together with Roses, Dahlias, Peonies, &c., in short, every article belonging to the Pomological, Ornamental, or Floral part of the business—all of which will be disposed of on most satisfactory terms. He would call special attention to his heavy stock of fine and well grown Apple Trees, including some fifty or sixty most select varieties, carefully taken from an assortment of several hundred sorts, under culture at these Nurseries.

He would also say to his customers that, as the profits of sweet apples for feeding swine, have become familiar to all who have tried it, he has prepared himself with some eight or ten varieties of choice Sweet Apples, ripening at the various seasons, (but mostly fall and winter,) which are now very fine and large, say eight to ten feet high, well proportioned, and will be sold by the hundred, or thousand, on most reasonable terms.

The locusts have done no injury to the Nurseries here.

All orders should be sent as early as possible, so as to give time to meet the heavy demands, and if this be done, we can (as we have the railroad in sight of the grounds) take up the trees one day, and have them in Baltimore the next, so as to be fresh and sound. All trees carefully labelled, and packed to suit the distance and route they are to take, so that it would be advisable for customers to state distance, route, &c., from Baltimore.

No further charge for packing than merely to cover cost.

All orders (prepaid) directed to the proprietor, as annexed, or to E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Baltimore, will be punctually attended to.

Address

DAVID MILLER, JR.,
Cumberland Nurseries, Carlisle, Pa.

N. B.—To my friends through Maryland and Virginia, let me say, do not have the Trees of these Nurseries confounded with those of P. J. Miller, or C. Miller, which are separate establishments, and in no wise connected, so that should their trees prove more satisfactory than mine, when fruiting day comes, they may be rewarded accordingly, and should it prove vice versa, that I may not hear their reproach—so you will please remember Cumberland Nurseries, Carlisle, Pa., and not confound them with several Nurseries bought by the above gentlemen, in Adams Co. of this State.

And a word more, for an imposter whose initials are H. C. G., as well as some other one, whose name I have not now at hand, both of whom sold trees purporting to have come from me, (and even had my catalogues along) but never received any trees of D. MILLER, JR.

All orders for the above, directed to F. B. Didier & Bro., Maryland Agricultural Depot, No. 97 North Paca street, will receive immediate attention.

Bone Dust and Poudrette.

BY the request of my customers, I have made considerable improvement in the machinery for GRINDING BONE, and am now prepared to furnish a fine article, which acts quicker and more powerfully, as I extract no glue from the Bone, or use any Chemicals, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and will be sold low. Apply by letter, or at the Factory on Harris' Creek, Baltimore, Maryland.

THOS. BAYNES.

REFERENCE.

D. M. Perine, Lloyd Norris, Wm. Baker Dorsey,
G. W. Lurman, W. B. Stephenson, W. H. Ross,
J. Q. Hughelett, J. W. Randolph, Capt. C. Wright,
J. Tyson, Jr., T. Jef. Rusk, Wm. S. Bond.

N. B. Orders left with the Office of the Farmer will be attended to.

Macomber's Patent Straw Cutter,

AN entirely new principle. It has but one knife, which never moves, and seldom needs grinding—it feeds itself, and makes sixteen cuts at one revolution of the crank. It will cut a bushel per minute, and is the most simple and strongest machine that has ever yet been manufactured, and the price is less than most other machines.

Also, the Cylindrical and various other Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, for sale by
oct. 1 E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO. 55 Light st., Balt.

CHAIN PUMPS—For sale by
oct. 1 E. WHITMAN, JR. & CO.

F. B. DIDIER.

T. TENANT DIDIER.

Maryland Agricultural Warehouse.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

(Successors to Hambleton & Didier.)

No. 97 NORTH PACA ST., NEAR FRANKLIN.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION.—The late annual Fair and Cattle Show of 1851, has again honored the Plow, which in their estimation merited a premium, viz: the celebrated Moore and Chamberlain Plow, better known as the Delaware. The undersigned have constantly on hand the above valuable Plow, together with others which received the Society's highest honors; the celebrated Thermometer Churn, which also received a premium; Corn Shellers, Cultivators, &c.

N. B. C. B. Rodgers' celebrated Steel extending Point and Share Plow, together with a new subsoil, on hand, to whose notice we respectfully invite the farming community.

N. B. We are agents here for the sale of Miller's celebrated Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the character of which need no comment here. Catalogues for the same can be procured gratis, by calling on us in person or addressing us through mail.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

James Bunyan's justly celebrated Genesee Fanning Mill, which received the highest prize at the late fair, for sale by us, the sole agents in Maryland.

We are also agents for the sale of the Horeman's Hope, and Farmers Friend, a healing balm, which we guarantee to cure all diseases horses are heir to.

N. B.—We have in store Baugher & Frey's celebrated Vertical Sheller, warranted to shell 100 bus. per hour—price \$30; Straw Cutters, all of the most improved and approved kinds, of our own and of Eastern manufacture—prices varying from \$7 and upwards—the first price box will cut from 2 to 3 bus. per minute, large size Cutters in proportion; Corn and Cob Crushers, Wheat Fans, Wheat Drills, Corn Planters, Tschudy Gran Mill, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best Mill in use—we respectfully invite an examination before purchasing elsewhere; Chain Pumps, Water Bams, Patent Ladders, &c.

In season, we will have a large and assorted quantity of SEEDS, warranted fresh and the kind sought for; GUANO, Peruvian and Patagonian; Bone-Dust, Plaster, Salts, and all the most modern Fertilizers of the day.

N. B.—Our friends who think our establishment too great a distance up town, will be fully repaid by calling on us, as we are determined to give general satisfaction, flattering ourselves that the experience we have had in business, justifies the assertion.

N. B.—At the request of many country friends, we will attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce, Poultry, &c. consigned to our care, having the first market near us. We anticipate by strict attention to business to give general satisfaction. Terms made known by addressing the undersigned.

Nov. 1

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—GEORGE PAGE, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$85 to \$200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His Horse Power & Threshing Machine, he is prepared to supply at the low price of \$135 complete; the Threshing Machine without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$165.

4000 TONS PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO on hand, and to arrive—500 tons PATAGONIAN—for sale by S. FENBY & BRO.

Corner of Gay and Pratt streets, Baltimore. S. Fenby & Bro. are now prepared to make contracts for further delivery for Fall seeding, and having arranged for their supply of Guano arriving early in the season, purchasers can rely on not being disappointed. A large amount of Guano intended for the Fall crop will not arrive in the United States until late in the autumn.

A. G. MOTT, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER, No. 36 Ensor street, near the Belair Market, Baltimore. Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, and all of the best and most approved Agricultural Implements in use.

Oct. 1 AGENT for the celebrated N. York Wiley and Empire Plow Castings.

NOV.—1851.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPOT

And Produce Store,

No. 95 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

And in front of the small wharf where the Hugh Jenkins, Cambridge and other steamboats start from daily.

TO facilitate and render this business more convenient for his customers and himself, the subscriber has taken a convenient and commodious Warehouse in Baltimore, as a depot and sale place for all the various Agricultural Implements manufactured at his shop in Carroll County; also, to sell the products of his Farms, Mill and Foundry.

The following articles of his own manufacture and produce, he will endeavor constantly to have there for sale, viz:

HORSE { Endless Chain or Tread, for 1, 2 or 3 horses.

POWERS { Levers for 2, 4 or 6 horses.

THRESHERS { With Separator and Fan attached.

THRESHERS { Without Separator.

Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Shellers of various kinds, (very superior) Cutters for Hay, Straw and Fodder, (Richardson's patent) Cornstalls, Cutter and Grinder, (a new and the best article now in use) Horse Rakes; Smut and Garlic Rubbers, (which is unequalled for its simplicity of structure and thorough operation on Wheat or Buckwheat) Clover Seed Hullers; Ploughs of several kinds, but only such as are known to do the best work; Harrows and Cultivators, and various smaller Implements for Garden and Field use.

Mommia's patent CONCAVE CYLINDER CORN SHELLERS, either for power or hand. It received at the late Fair in Balt., the first premium over all others. The peculiar structure of the Cylinder, allows it to take the end grains from the cob cleaner than any other machine, also separating the shell'd corn and cobs. Also the Vertical Cylinder Corn Shellers, (all cast iron and of great strength) which will shell 100 bushels per hour.

The subscriber would now respectfully call prompt attention to the securing for the ensuing harvest, (which promises to be very heavy) a Horse Power and Threshing Machine, either with or without Cleaner, which, for simplicity of arrangement, superior structure and materials, and cheapness of price, have never been equalled in this market.

N. B. Address me in Baltimore, or at my residence, New Windsor, Carroll Co., Md. Jy 1 JAS. C. ATLEE.


C. H. DRURY, Hollingsworth street corner of Pratt—Head of the street having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making of his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and CASTINGS, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of PLOWS kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpening or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plain and expanding—Tobacco do.—Wheat Fans—Corn sheller with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia sheller—Harrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grind Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. & c. Horse Power GRIST MILLS, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. **HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES**, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. Jel

JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer, Warehouse No. 105 Lombard st. near Calvert, Balt. He prepares at all times to give a fair market price for F. WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and in getting it in more order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of their fleeces. Any information as to putting it up for market, &c. will be freely given.

References—B. Deford & Co., and Wethered Brothers, Baltimore—Jas. Mott & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadelphia. Ap. 1-ly.

FOR SALE—A handsome thorough bred YOUNG STALLION, suitable to stand for the season. Apply to DR. A. HUET, 16 South Frederick street, Balt.

Oct. 1-ly*

Important to Farmers and Machine Makers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has lately completed a TRIPLE REACTING INTERNAL GEARED HORSE POWER, which outrivals any in use.—It is made entirely of Iron, both Frame and Gearing. The Journals are made of Cast-Steel—its weight is 600 lbs. On trial it has proved itself capable of performing from 50 to 100 per cent. more work than other Powers with the same labor of the team. It is warranted to hold 8 horses.

I have also completed a combined THRESHER AND CLEANER, which is capable of Threshing and Cleaning from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat per day, with from 6 to 8 Horses and an equal number of hands.—4 horses can thresh with it from 100 to 200 bushels per day of wheat, and 400 to 500 of oats. It is very convenient for those who follow Threshing, and for two or more farmers to own in company, it is more convenient to move than any machine in use. The Machine stands on the wagon while threshing—the Power is loaded on the same wagon in moving—two horses are sufficient to move it; it will save enough labor in threshing 2000 bushels to pay its extra cost. It will thresh in a field or by a stack as conveniently as in a barn. The cylinder and concave can readily be adjusted so as to thresh with equal facility both tough and dry grain—it is free from the complication and inability to get out of order of other machines of the kind, and of less cost.

Machine makers supplied on the most reasonable terms. Powers made by wholesale by I. W. Groff, Lancaster, Pa.—Threshers, Machines, &c. made and for sale by Jeffrey Smedley, Columbia, Pa.

All orders directed to the subscriber at Lancaster, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL FELTON, Jr.

Also for sale by E. Whitman, Jr. & Co., Baltimore. Jy 1-ly

C. B. ROGERS'

Seed and Agricultural

WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 Market st. Philadelphia,

AS constantly on hand and is manufacturing all the most approved Implements of Agriculture. Dealer in Imported and American Grass and Garden SEEDS, of his own raising. Fruit and Ornamental Shade TREES.

Also, Guano, Poudrette, Bone Dust, Native Phosphate of Lime, Soda, Salt, Chemical Residuums, and the most approved Chemical FERTILIZERS.

In addition to the great variety kept in Agricultural stores, he has a number of new and valuable articles, he is the inventor and the only manufacturer of—among which is Rogers' Cast-steel extending point Self-sharpening PLOWS, which is yet unequalled; twelve different kinds of CULTIVATORS, adapted to every different kind of cultivation and seeding, which only wants to be seen to be appreciated; Revolving Clover Seed COLLECTORS; improved horse and hand power Thrashers, Planters and Corn Shellers. All of which will be sold on the lowest terms, by

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C. B. ROGERS,

Water View For Sale.



THIS FARM, formerly owned by John Gricher, Esq., is in the lower end of Westmoreland County, Va., and has immediately on the Potomac River; by recent Survey, containing 422 A U R E S. The land is of superior quality, well adapted to Corn, Wheat and Grass—it is susceptible of a high state of improvement. There is a sufficient quantity of Wood for all necessary purposes—a fine growth of Locusts and Cedar.

There are two never failing Pumps of *very superior water*; one in the yard, and the other at the Barn. There are two very fine Orchards of Peaches and Apples, besides other fruits. The Garden Spot is not surpassed by any in the Lower Country—is convenient to Piney Point Market, being nearly opposite. The Dwelling House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now very comfortable; it has five Rooms, besides a large Pantry and Entry; the out-houses have also been repaired, and are in good order. There is a good Overseer's House, in good order, in the centre of the Farm. There is a very large, spacious Brick Barn with five large Rooms, a Cart Room and Stable, said to be the best Barn in the Northern Neck.

WATER VIEW is considered as healthy as any other farm on the Potomac. Persons wishing to buy, will of course examine for themselves—it will afford me pleasure to show the farm to any person wishing to buy. There is also a very fine Fishing Shore attached to the farm—there have been larger hauls of fish made on this shore than any on the Potomac,—and if properly managed, no doubt would be very profitable. The Steamer "Columbia" calls regularly twice a week at Sandy Point, within a few minutes walk of this place. There will be seeded about 130 or 140 bushels of prime Wheat this Fall, mostly on fallow.

TERMS will be accommodating. Address, if by mail, to the subscriber at the Hague Post Office, Westmoreland Co., Virginia.

J. S. BAILEY.

WATER VIEW, Hague P. O., Westmoreland Co. N. & D.

Calystegia Pubescens—New Hardy Climber.

THE new and elegant climber, recently introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, proves perfectly hardy in New England, having stood in the grounds here for two winters without protection. Trained to a single pillar, say ten feet in height, it is a very striking and beautiful object from June till cold weather, during which time it is covered with a profusion of its large double flowers of a delicate rose color. It is very ornamental planted in patches like Verbena; makes an admirable screen—and is very effective in young plantations, belts or shrubberies, trailing prettily on the surface, and running among the lower branches of the trees in a very picturesque manner. Its culture is very simple, and it will thrive in common garden soil. If required in considerable quantities, the tubers may be divided into single eyes, planting each in a four inch pot of good light compost, in February, under glass, or in hot beds in the spring; or large pieces containing several eyes may be planted in the open ground in May.—Plants, \$3 per dozen. Tubers for 100 plants, \$3, which may be sent by mail or express, to order.

Also every description of Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Strawberries, Dablias, Roses, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, &c., with every new variety of the present season. Stocks for Nurserymen and Amateurs, both Fruit and ornamental, of every description. *Pear Seed* of first rate quality.

Address B. M. WATSON, Plymouth, Mass.
Carriage paid to Boston.—Catalogues sent post paid, on application.

Oct. 1-5

JOHN FEAST, Florist and Seedsman,

279 Lexington street, Baltimore,

OFFERS an extensive collection of Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens, as Auriacaria, Deodora Cedars, Norway Spruce, Cypresses, Balm Gilead, Yews, Hollies, Cryptomes, Roses of all the finest varieties; Dablias, Geraniums, and the choicest Camellias; Grape Vines, with an extent ve collection of Greenhouse Plants, including the most rare.

Also, Garden and Flower Seeds, with almost every thing in his line, on the most liberal terms and lowest rates. Bouquets and Cut Flowers furnished in the best style.

Experienced Gardeners recommended by applying, post paid.

Nov. 1-4

D'EVON BULL FOR SALE—about 2 1/2 years old, of Mr. Patterson's stock, which took the 2d premium at the late Cattle Show for bulls of his age. His purity is undoubted, and his calves are very fine. Price \$150—Apply at this office.

Nov. 1-4

ANDRE LEROY,
Nurseryman, at Angers, France,

RETURNS his thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that his catalogue for 1851 is now ready, and will be had on application to his agent, Mr. E. BOSSANGE, 138 Pearl street, New York. He offers for sale a large collection of the finest Fruits, Forest and Ornamental TREES of all kinds, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c. The superior quality of his Trees is already well known in the United States, and the experience he has of packing up Trees to be sent abroad, gives him a noted advantage over all other Nurserymen. Orders had better be sent early, as although his Nursery is the largest in France, the number of some new kinds of trees are limited, and some of the last orders sent last year, could not all be executed. The terms, prices, charges and all desirable information will be found in his catalogue. The Trees will be shipped to the care of his agent, who will attend to the receiving and forwarding. For further particulars, and for the catalogue, apply to

E. BOSSANGE,

Nov. 1-3

138 Pearl street, N. York, Agent.

All agricultural papers will please insert the above three times, and send the bill and a copy of each paper to E. BOSSANGE.

BONE DUST.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited, at 50 cents per bushel. Also a second quality article, composed in part of Bones, and in part of Flesh of Animals, being a quick and powerful fertilizer, at 35 cents per bushel—Col. W. W. W. Bowle, the well known "Putaux Planter," who receives his supply of bones from my Factory, says that the "bone dust at 50 cts. per bushel, was the best I ever saw."

Orders may be left at the "American Farmer" office, directed to me, or at the Factory below the Race Course, Canton, near Baltimore, or on Alice Ann st. near the junction with the Railroad, and will meet prompt attention.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold except at my Factory.

JOSHUA HORNER.
My second quality is a new article of manure; I commenced making it from reading that portion of Dr. Higgins' report, in which he advises farmers not to buy made up or compound manures, but to make their own, viz: to procure the offal of the slaughter houses, &c. and boil the same and mix it with their barn-yard manure.—The article I offer to the public is made from the flesh of animals boiled, mixed with plaster and charcoal, to preserve the ammonium—lime, soda, and ashes, are also used in small proportions, in the process of manufacture—it is put up in pie, under cover, for 6 to 9 months, the whole mass is then mixed with an equal quantity of ground bones—There is no grand secret in this preparation—it is a substantial, quick and powerful manure, combining the durability of bones with the immediate action of guano, and hardly second to the latter, for insuring an immediate return for the investment.

J. H. I furnish to my customers, when bugs are not sept, 2 bushel bags, at 6 cents each.

Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Golibart & Co., 158 Thames street.

Aug. 1-6*

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